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## USSR PREPARED FOR SPACE DEMILITARIZATION TALKS

LD061104 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 6 Jul 82

["U.S. Militarists Seeking To Move Arms Race on Into Space" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 6 TASS — TASS commentator on military matters Vladimir Bogachov writes: The Pentagon has embarked on a course for turning near-earth space into a giant arena for the arms race — in defiance of an international agreement on the principles of the states' activitity in outer space.

Washington recently adopted a space program, which provides, in particular, for intensive preparations for the development and deployment of anti-satellite arms. Speaking at a ceremony of welcome to the U.S. astronauts who had ridden the Columbia spacecraft on a mission in orbit, U.S. President Reagan declared that his administration would prepare for waging war in space.

Washington's decisions are a violation of the spirit and the letter of a treaty, which is still in force, on limiting anti-missile defences, which provides, in particular, for an unimpeded operation of the national technical means of verification, including satellites, and which bans any interference with them.

The plans for militarising outer space mark a radical departure of the United States from the course pursued by the Nixon, Ford and Carter administrations. The former U.S. Governments, which, it must be said frankly, were nothing loath to spur up the arms race in the fields advantageous for the United States, nevertheless refrained from measures that could turn outer space into a potential battlefield in a nuclear war. Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford and James Carter had grounds to share the common belief that an unimpeded operation of surveillance satellites in outer space is among the essential factors facilitating the stabilisation of the military-political situation in the world.

Western experts proved that any impediments to the operation of surveillance satellites, and the more so attempts to destroy them, might result in a situation where each state, deprived of trustworthy data about the opposing bloc's military preparations, would proceed, in developing its armed forces, from the "worst variant" in its estimates and over-react to any, even if unchecked and unlikely, data. As a result, the arms race might really go out of control and the threat of outbreak of nuclear war would increase dramatically.

When adopting the program for militarising outer space, the Reagan administration, according to a Los Angeles TIMES commentator, did not show any inclination to resume talks on limiting or banning anti-satellite weapons.

The Reagan administration's space-related military plans are further evidence that it is prepared to sacrifice the vital interests also of the United States itself in pursuing its anti-Soviet foreign policy.

Pentagon militarists ought not to count on the USSR allowing them to turn outer space into a U.S. testing range for conducting preparations for war against socialist countries.

At the same time, the Soviet Union will continue in the future as well to exert efforts in order to stop the world's sliding to nuclear war. The USSR, as Soviet leaders have emphasised on more than one occasion, is prepared for talks which would lead to the complete demilitarisation of outer space. This position of the USSR is prompted by its principled objectives in the questions of war and peace.

## U.S. MOVES TOWARD NULLIFYING ARMS AGREEMENTS

LD061100 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, July 6 TASS — "Without continuity there can be no consistency either which must be observed in such matters as the limitation of strategic arms," the monthly INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN] says in its July issue.

The magazine points out that the SALT talks are a process during which understandings have been already worked out and principles and the main trends of their continuation agreed upon. "One cannot but be concerned therefore by the hardly concealed desire of the present United States administration to relegate to oblivion all the positive that has already been achieved during the bilateral SALT talks, and, essentially, to undermine the very foundation of the continuation of those talks."

In this context the monthly draws attention to the steps planned by the United States which practically would cancel the agreements already reached and signed by America as well. This refers to plans for the deployment of nuclear weapons in outer space which contradicts the international treaty of 1967 which bans the orbiting in space of objects carrying nuclear weapons on board and to work in the sphere of chemical and bacteriological weapons and much else.

The article emphasises that the United States "also unilaterally modifies the principled approach to the Soviet-American arms limitation talks. It will be recalled that this approach has long been agreed on a mutual basis and presupposes their holding on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security."

As for the Soviet Union, the monthly remarks, it has already advanced a constructive programme of steps for the eighties to check the arms race at various levels and trends, first and foremost in the sphere of strategic arms and nuclear weapons in Europe. Recently the USSR has submitted to the second special disarmament session of the United Nations General Assembly a memorandum "Remove the Growing Nuclear Threat, Curb the Arms Race." It recorded the commitment assumed by the USSR not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and also advanced proposals to draft, adopt and gradually begin implementing a nuclear disarmament programme, to ban and liquidate chemical weapons, and to ban the deployment of any types of weapons in outer space. This would create sound conditions for the transition to practical steps for disarmament, and it is the paramount duty of all peace-loving states to take advantage of them," the article stresses.

## AGREEMENT ON U.S. MISSILES IN ITALY DISPARAGED

LD070508 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Igor Dmitriyev commentary]

[Text] The Italian defense minister, Lelio Lagorio, has said in the Italian Senate that American nuclear missiles to be deployed in Sicily by 1983 will not be launched without prior consent of the Italian Government. We bring you a comment by observer Igor Dmitriyev. This is what he writes:

Answering to senators, Mr Lagorio has stressed that in the framework of NATO the eventual use of nuclear arms located in member countries is regulated by a precise procedure that involves many decisionmaking levels and calls for participation by the governing bodies of the countries themselves. Agreements or commitments are no barrier, at least for the Reagan administration, and it is difficult to see how the decisionmaking levels mentioned by the Inalian defense minister can work in a crisis situation. Thus, a classical crisis situation which completely rules out any political consultations with the allies is an alarm by a faulty American computer warning against a Soviet missile attack on the U.S. There have been quite a number of such alerts by faulty American computers. Following some of such false alerts American bombers were ordered to head for the Soviet Union but later were recalled. The administration has said that American nuclear arms in Europe would be used only in self-defense, but all depends on what is meant by self-defense. According to U.S. officials the war in Vietnam was never an aggression but defense of American values, commitments and the South Vietnamese allies. In other words, the U.S. Government was defending America thousands of miles away from its territory.

Or take the doctrine of a limited nuclear war. According to the Carter and Reagan administration, it is not an aggressive but a defensive doctrine of containing the Soviet Union and defending America at the expense of its allies in Europe. And who is going to consult the Italians or West Germans when America's supreme interests are involved? And finally, the official NATO doctrine calls for the first use of nuclear arms by firing a demonstration shot. Naturally, there should be adequate weapons to fire such a shot. Well, 25 years ago the most probable weapon for this purpose was a bomber; 10 years ago an ideal weapon for a demonstration shot would be Lance or Pershing I missiles. But after 572 cruise and Pershing II missiles are deployed in Western Europe can the Italian defense minister guarantee that they would not be the weapons to fire such a nuclear shot? And if Italy, West Germany or Great Britain are members of NATO, and if they accept the first-use doctrine, how can they say that their territories will not be used to fire such a shot?

So far, there is not a single plot of American soil in Western Europe from where nuclear weapons could be fired against the Soviet Union. The [word indistinct] dispatch from Rome said nothing about whether the defense minister had managed to reassure two Italian senators that their nation would not be a launching pad for American nuclear warheads. Judging by the mass antiwar movement in Western Europe the arguments of NATO officials are not convincing.

## STRATEGIC ARMS TALK SESSION HELD 6 JULY

LD061216 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Geneva July 6 TASS -- A plenary meeting has been held here today between the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons.

## PLENARY MEETING ON ARMS IN EUROPE TAKES PLACE

LD071006 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Geneva July 7 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Soviet and U.S. delegations to the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe has taken place here today.

## SOVIET PEACE PROPOSALS REQUIRE RESPONSE

PM061253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Protecting Peace"]

[Text] The Soviet appeal to preserve and consolidate peace rang out like a powerful alarm from the rostrum of the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. The message from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has caught the attention of the world public, statesmen and politicians. People's hearts must also be moved by these words of the message:

"Guided by the desire to do its utmost to remove from the peoples the threat of nuclear devastation and ultimately to exclude the very possibility of this from mankind's life, the Soviet state solemnly declares:

"The USSR commits itself not to be the first to use nuclear arms."

Purposeful, considered actions in the name of preserving peace are now required from all states. Thus the peoples are entitled to expect that the USSR's decision will be followed by moves in response by other nuclear powers. If they were to assume an equally clear and precise commitment this, in practice, would be tantamount to a universal ban on the use of nuclear weapons. The probability of the outbreak of nuclear war would thereby be effectively reduced to zero.

The Soviet Union is convinced that no contradictions among states or groups of states, no differences of social system, way of life or ideology and no transient interests can overshadow the fundamental need which is common to all peoples -- to protect peace and avert nuclear war. Of course, the Soviet Union will continue to form its policy in accordance with the conduct of other nuclear powers: whether they heed the voice of reason and follow our good example or whether they nudge the world down the slippery slope.

The USSR's memorandum "to avert the growing nuclear threat and curb the arms race" and the Soviet draft of basic provisions of a convention on banning and eliminating chemical weapons have become an important contribution to the work of the world community's forum. The Soviet Union's new initiatives, which stem organically from the peace program for the eighties formulated by the 26th CPSU Congress, are important milestones in the continuation of the Leninist foreign policy course of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and of resolving disputes by peaceful means.

The Soviet Union proposes detailed measures to reduce the nuclear threat and curb the arms race. This is the aim of the Soviet nuclear disarmament program which outlines its implementation stage by stage -- from ceasing the development of new nuclear weapons systems to their complete elimination.

One of the most important problems awaiting solution is the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. For the achievement of a mutually acceptable agreement the talks in this sphere must pursue their genuine aim and not serve as a cover for the continuation of the arms race and for disrupting the parity which has emerged. This also applies fully to the talks on medium-range nuclear arms in Europe. Given all the difficulties which have come to light, the USSR continues to proceed from the need to make progress and does its utmost for this.

Nuclear weapons contain the utmost potential for annihilation. But there are also other means of mass destruction -- primarily chemical weapons. Is it not monstrous in itself that just a few kilograms of toxic agents of the tens of thousands of tons in other states' armories are sufficient to kill several million people? Everything must be done so that the weapons of "quiet death" may be left with no place on earth. The Soviet Union has submitted to the session of draft of basic provisions of a convention on banning and eliminating chemical weapons.

Our country also proposes the most thorough examination of such problems as banning the deployment of weapons of all kinds in space, limiting naval activity, and limiting and reducing conventional weapons and armed forces. The process of inflating military budgets can and must be reversed. The USSR calls for a renunciation of the use of new scientific and technical discoveries and achievements for military purposes and again proposes the concluding of a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations.

Over 150 UN member states are discussing humanity's vital problems at the second General Assembly special session on disarmament. Sober voices are heard from its platform which note that the arms race is a gigantic and unproductive waste of material resources. At the same time, the session's work graphically demonstrates the divide separating the peace-loving states and peoples on one side and the imperialist circles gambling on a further cranking up of the arms race spiral on the other. The representatives of the present Washington administration stand out particularly in these latter matters which could lead to nuclear catastrophe. They do not conceal the line they have adopted toward upsetting the existing military balance between the USSR and the United States and the Warsaw Pact and NATO and achieving their own military superiority.

This pernicious and shortsighted course preparing a war is opposed by the Soviet Union, other socialist community states as well as the countries that are members of the Nonaligned Movement. This course is opposed by the millions-strong masses of an anti-war movement of unprecedented scale.

The voice of the Soviet public and our country's working people rings out resolutely in defence of peace. The participants in peace marches and meetings in dozens of countries are not only calling for the cessation of the arms race but are showing who and what are hindering this.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev described concern to stop the endless buildup of increasingly destructive types of weapons, to achieve a breakthrough in improving international relations and to prevent nuclear catastrophe as most important and urgent. The future can and must belong to those forces defending humanity's sacred right to live under peaceful skies.

## MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON DISARMAMENT STEPS

LD060738 Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 6 Jul 82

["Jorge Castaneda: There Is No Alternative to Talks" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 6 TASS -- "The duty of the United Nations is to concern itself continuously with the problem of disarmament and to tackle it by finding ways which could be acceptable to the countries bearing particular responsibility in this field. I mean, of course, the countries possessing nuclear weapons," Mexico's Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda said.

In an interview granted to the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in New York, which is published today, the foreign minister stressed: "Mexico believes that the special session on disarmament will be able to produce satisfactory results."

Touching upon the new peace initiatives made by Leonid Brezhnev, Jorge Castaneda said that they will draw a favourable response from Mexico. "The United States, in our view, should thoroughly and seriously analyze the Soviet proposals."

The governments of the Soviet Union and the United States, Jorge Castaneda said, "bear particular responsibility for preventing the emergence of a situation in which the nuclear weapons from the arsenals of both powers may be brought into play. Indeed, the very existence of mankind is on stake. I think it can be stated without exaggeration that those who will survive a nuclear war will envy the dead. That is why we believe it necessary that the talks between the USSR and the United States should lead to concrete agreements which would remove the threat of nuclear conflagration."

Mexico's foreign minister expressed the confidence that "any measure facilitating the stabilization of the situation in Europe would have a favourable effect on the international situation as a whole."

## ALIYEV RECEIVES SCIENTISTS IN AZERBAIJAN

LD061518 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] A large group of Soviet and foreign participants of the international political science conference on the current problems of present-day Asia which took place in Moscow has visited Azerbaijan. The scientists were received by Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

We view your arrival here, he said, as a desire to further acquaint yourselves with the real state of affairs in our country. This makes us happy because the Soviet people are interested in ensuring that the real truth be known abroad about the country of the soviets. Using Azerbaijan as an example the guests were familiarized with how the nationalities' question is being dealt with in the Soviet Union and with the republic's workers' successes in building advanced socialism.

## STRUGGLE AGAINST WESTERN PROPAGANDA URGED

PM061457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Doctor of Historical Sciences Yu. Kashlev article: "False Voices"]

[Text] The exacerbation of the ideological struggle in the international arena has become a constituent part of the general sharp clash between the two lines in world politics: the course toward strengthening peace and defending the peoples' sovereign rights and freedom pursued by the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, and the course toward confrontation, cranking up the arms race, diktat and interference in other people's affairs pursued by the imperialist countries headed by the United States.

The very reactionary, militarist wing of the bourgeoisie which came to power in the United States at the beginning of the eighties has proceeded to even more aggressive political-ideological actions against world socialism. Frankly subversive sabotage-propaganda methods of unconcealed interference in the socialist countries' internal affairs with the aim of provoking antisocialist actions of the kind that occurred in the CSSR in 1968-1969 or of the attempted counterrevolutionary putsch in Hungary in 1956 have begun to occupy an increasing place in the imperialists' actions. Speaking of the ideological struggle in the Central Committee report to the 26th party congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed: "For the West it does not amount to a confrontation of ideas. It is launching a whole system of methods designed to undermine and shake the socialist world."

"The imperialists and their accomplices are systematically conducting hostile campaigns against the socialist countries. They are sullying and distorting everything that happens in these countries. The main point for them is to divert people from socialism."

Yes, it has become imperialism's main aim at the present stage to undermine the unity of and split the socialist community and to poison its population and the populations of Western and developing countries with anticommunist propaganda by means of a special system of sabotage methods and hostile campaigns.

The West's main instrument in this operation is propagandist sabotage. In recent years the imperialist countries have made great efforts to rapidly increase the capacity and improve the efficiency of their propaganda primarily aimed against the Eastern European countries and the Soviet Union. As is well known, at the end of the seventies the United States reorganized its foreign propaganda apparatus and in place of the U.S. Information Agency created the even more powerful International Communication Agency [USICA] which has about 200 centers in 26 countries and maintains a staff of about 8,000. About 20 powerful new radio transmitters have been or are being built mainly for broadcasting to the socialist countries. The capacity of the subversive stations Radio Liberty [RL] and Radio Free Europe [RFE] doubled by 1981.

With the Reagan administration's advent to power, the scale of U.S. propaganda expanded and its anticommunist trend was intensified.

Congress has been asked for $640 million (an increase of $158 million in 1 year) for the USICA's needs in the next fiscal year and nearly $100 million for RL/RFE. The President himself and his immediate entourage, including Secretary of State Haig and Defense Secretary Weinberger, have begun making anti-Soviet insinuations so actively and frequently that even in Washington there is new talk of a revival of the Dulles and McCarthy spirit.

The largest of imperialism's current propaganda campaigns -- on the "Soviet military threat" -- is built on an outright forgery. How many forgeries have issued from inside the walls of the CIA, the Pentagon, the U.S. State Department and NATO headquarters on this theme! By shamelessly confusing the real facts on the correlation of military forces, their authors are trying to blame the Soviet Union for the new round of the arms race inflicted on humanity by imperialism and to stem the wave of public demonstrations in support of Soviet peace initiatives. This is the main aim of the operation undertaken by Washington under the title "truth," which attempts to intimidate the peoples with the "USSR's aggressiveness" and discredit the mass antiwar movement, particularly in Western Europe, alleging that it is "inspired by Kremlin agents." The even more massive demonstrations against U.S. militarist policy are the best evidence that this psychological attack by Washington has also petered out, so to speak.

Socialist Poland has recently become the main target of large-scale imperialist ideological-propaganda sabotage. It is quite clear that the situation in that country has been greatly aggravated by the active interference of Western propaganda resources. For many years Poland has literally been "strafed" with hostile antisocialist propaganda via RFE and many other Western radio stations, which have increased the amount of their broadcasts several times over and transmit around the clock. Prior to December 1981 a large quantity of printing and duplicating equipment was illegally imported into Poland from the West and placed at the disposal of antisocialist forces, and a mass of leaflets and so-called "flying newspapers" (appearing first in one city, then in another) began to be produced. As Solidarity leaders have admitted, even a system of underground radio stations and printing presses was set up in case of an "emergency."

Casting aside the elementary norms of international ethics, the West has begun broadcasting via its "radio voice" to Poland instructions and entire scenarios on the organization of acts of sabotage and disorders. Thus, one RFE broadcast at the beginning of this year contained 32-point instructions with recommendations to Solidarity figures on methods of underground struggle.

Imperialist propaganda has been resorting to similar methods with regard to Afghanistan, Cuba and other progressive countries.

It is clear that this is no longer a question of an ideological struggle in the conventional sense of the term, that is, a discussion of world outlooks or a comparison of spiritual values and ideals. Here they have finally been replaced by methods of sabotage and propaganda provocations.

This is a very dangerous path, especially in the present tense international situation. It is especially important now that ideological sympathies and antipathies should not be carried over to relations among states or diplomatic talks on questions of war and peace. "The ideological struggle," L.I. Brezhnev has stressed, "must not develop into a 'psychological war,' must not be used as a means of interfering in the internal affairs of states and peoples or lead to political and military confrontation."

"Otherwise, this ideological dispute could turn into a catastrophe in which millions of people could perish along with their concepts, so to speak."

Under these conditions the struggle against imperialism's aggressive policy and ideological subversion must be waged simultaneously, effectively and with utter determination.

## U.S. FOREIGN POLICY HAS DESTABILIZING EFFECT

LD062018 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Observer Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] The Reagan administration has been in office for 1 and 1/2 years, quite a term to draw conclusions on its foreign policy. Assessments have been made in abundance, but even if you consider those of the American allies their most common characteristics are: unpredictable, unscrupulous and irresponsible. One of the British Conservative leaders, Edward Heath, accused the American administration of constant neglect for the fundamental principles of alliance, and to this we can add: not only of alliance. Washington openly demonstrates its disrespect for major intergovernmental accords, practices direct fraud in international affairs, acts arrogantly to frustrate contacts in trade, science, culture and tourism.

In its time, Washington imposed on the NATO countries the decision to deploy American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. They accepted the decision in exchange for the promise to continue the strategic arms limitation process. The current administration has rejected the SALT-II treaty that had been signed. For 18 months it was stalling with the resumption of talks but, having agreed to resume negotiations with the Soviet Union in Geneva, it made preconditions indicative of its intention to turn the talks into a cover for setting up Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

There have been speculations, incidentally, that the Pentagon intends to transfer to Western Europe not 572 missiles, as was earlier agreed upon, but 1,500-2,000.

The Reagan administration assumed the rights to square accounts with those who don't want to kowtow to it, or who are opposed to its world supremacy claim. Take the economic sanctions against the Soviet Union for one: Isn't that a violation of the Helsinki accords signed, among others, by the United States? Isn't it an arbitrary strike on interstate relations and on international law? The Soviet Union won't suffer. As the TIMES of London remarks, the American sanctions will do much more harm to Western Europe.

And just recall how it behaved in the Anglo-Argentine armed conflict. It wasn't because of so-called Atlantic solidarity but with the deliberate intention to intimidate the Latin American countries that the United States became in fact an accomplice in London's colonial war. The developing countries, including pro-Western ones, were taught a lesson: Know your place and never dream of an independent policy or equal partnership. The Malvinas crisis, the Panamanian newspaper (UNIDAD) points out, will go down in Latin America's history as a bloody episode showing what the treaties the United States concludes with Latin Americans are really worth. The British aggression that Washington openly supported revealed to the Latin Americans that the notorious Washington policy of goodneighbourliness was actually a policy to stifle.

These actions lead many people to regard the United States as a country whose leadership, driven by a whim or a consideration of advantage, can violate its international commitments at any moment, cancel a treaty or agreement it signed. Such a policy has a dangerous destabilizing effect on the international situation in general.

## MATVEYEV DENOUNCES REAGAN 'CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM'

PM061033 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by political observer V. Matveyev: "Don't Get Carried Away, Gentlemen!"]

[Text] The forces of the Old World have, on many occasions over the past 150 years when communism emerged onto the broad arena of human practice, declared a political war against progressive ideas and against the fighters for their triumph.

Today socialism is a reality on the scale of the entire planet. History does not develop according to the schedules of capitalism's "centers of power." Much that only decades ago was regarded as an inalienable part of the world's political landscape lies on the garbage heap of history and will not rise up again. Colonial empires have collapsed. The aggressors whom the West encouraged to mount a piratical campaign against the East, against our country, have been reduced to dust. There are no reactionary regimes in East Europe serving the same masters in the West as a "cordon sanitaire" on the USSR's borders.

But the essence of the capitalist system itself has not changed. The victorious end of World War II against the fascist aggressors was marked by the United States' use of the most barbaric weapon -- the atom bomb -- against the civilian population of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The main "target" of this "show" was our country: Even then the strategists of anticommunism had begun to sharpen their knives against it. In the 30 years after the war Washington resorted on 215 occasions to the use of armed forces in the international arena. In 33 situations the United States threatened to use nuclear weapons. These are the figures of the Brookings Research Institute in the United States.

The longest war in U.S. history was that unleashed by Washington against the peoples of Indochina, during which the interventionists used more explosives than U.S. aircraft had employed during World War II. Napalm, chemical weapons, defoliants which destroyed vegetation, and antipersonnel bombs -- there was perhaps no weapon which the U.S. war machine would not have put into use against the Indochina countries with the exception, of course, of the nuclear weapon. But plans to use it cropped up frequently.

Before he retired from the post of U.S. defense secretary at the end of 1980, H. Brown stated that in the course of 4 years the Carter administration had frequently contemplated military actions in Latin America, Africa and the Near East.

Deep inside monopoly capitalism with its citadel in the United States, groupings continue to operate seeking through crude force to implement a dual and interrelated objective: the acquisition of its former stability for their system and the shattering of world socialism. On this salient our country was and remains the main target of the subversive efforts of imperialism's bellicose circles.

Fierce anti-Soviet campaigns were mounted in the West at the very dawn of the Soviet state's existence, when the correlation of forces in the military sphere between our country and the world of capitalism was sharply against us.

And how many "predictions" were heard regarding the "collapse" of Soviet power! The ringleaders of fascist Germany, expanding on this theme, themselves came to have such faith in the story they had disseminated that they compiled a schedule of aggression against our country geared to weeks and months. Several leading politicians in the United States and Britain did not lag behind them in terms of such "predictions." The Soviet people, led by the Communist Party, defended their motherland's independence and saved other peoples and other countries from the fascist plague. The smoke from the conflagrations of the most destructive conflict mankind had ever experienced had not dispersed before Washington mounted a new slander campaign about the "Soviet threat".

Its present instigators are trying to ascribe bellicose expansionist designs to us. It is a rare public statement by a member of the present Washington administration which fails to contain strident phrases in this spirit. Very recently calls to use force against states and peoples inconvenient to them have begun to be heard from some Washington figures. It is alleged that on the paths of "crusades" against socialism capitalism can achieve some impressive results for itself.

As though it were not the 20th century now but the 11th-13th centuries, when the West European feudalists organized similar crusades to win lands and seize wealth in the Near East!

A "crusade" was mentioned by the leader of the largest capitalist power when he delivered a speech in the British Parliament recently. Perhaps he suppose that in the atmosphere created in the British Isles by the operations of Her Majesty's Navy around the Falkland Islands it would be easier to attract the honorable members of Parliament to the banners of the campaign for the glory of dollar imperialism....

The point is that the greatest capitalist power, which is what the United States is, does not have infinite resources. The eminent guest from across the Atlantic appeared on British soil at a time when on Capitol Hill in Congress, a keen struggle was being unleashed around the federal budget for the new fiscal year. It has emerged that this budget will show a record deficit for all U.S. history — something on the order of $150-200 billion. Yet just recently the present White House incumbent, during his election campaign, fulminated against the rival Democratic Party for allowing a federal budget deficit.

U.S. finances are cracking under the weight of Washington's enormous military programs. Not only Democratic congressmen but Republicans are moaning and groaning. Signals of alarm are also coming from representatives of big business.

How are the U.S. administration's ruling circles acting? They are calling on their NATO partners and Japan to help the U.S. economy, which is floundering in the quagmire of chroniv crisis. (A slump in production in the United States has been observed for 10 successive months now.) That is the gist of the appeals from the U.S. side to the other participants in the recent meetings of leaders of the major capitalist countries in Versailles and Bonn.

To make these appeals more "intelligible" the same side is putting into circulation the following "argument": The West must close ranks in the face of a "common threat" — and advance in the ranks of a new "crusade" headed by the United States. "The crusade for freedom...."

"Freedom is a great word", V.I. Lenin wrote in his work "What's To Be Done?", "But the most predatory wars have been waged under the banner of freedom of industry and the working people have been plundered under the banner of freedom of labor."

Under the same deceitful banner people across the ocean today would like, for the sake of Washington's imperial ambitions, to mobilize the capitalist camp under U.S. domination for confrontation and bellicose antagonism along all lines, including the military sphere, with the world of socialism and the national liberation forces.

Now that the Western countries have been urged to join the "crusade for freedom", U.S. press organs have published an account of a recent official U.S. document made public in the United States. It is a case of a 5-year Pentagon-prepared program geared not for wartime but peacetime. This is one more "scenario" for a nuclear conflict.

What does the Pentagon recommend to the government, having in mind peacetime conditions? We read: "The United States and its allies must in fact declare economic and technical war on the Soviet Union...." "They must breathe new life into the special forces and strengthen them in order to use U.S. might where the use of nuclear forces would be premature, inappropriate or unrealistic, particularly in East Europe...." And so we have the CIA as leader of "the crusade for freedom!"

Some U.S. observers believe that emphasis is being placed on such operations because official Washington has had material and financial difficulties with some of its most ambitious plans for building up sophisticated armaments. Although they do not intend to abandon these plans across the ocean, they have been obliged to cut their coat according to their cloth. And this cloth is not as broad as the Pentagon chiefs would like. Part of the emphasis, they say, is therefore being shifted to "less expensive" subversion and sabotage operations against the socialist countries.

This "interpretation" suffers from one substantial flaw: It depicts subversion and sabotage operations as a policy allegedly less risky to the cause of peace. Yet this course of the United States has already revealed its rashness and danger during the cold war.

This provocative course has always been accompanied by the frenzied forcing on of armaments. These are the two sides of the same coin. It has already been thoroughly rubbed and worn from frequent use, this coin of U.S. imperialism. But it is still being handed round and put into circulation although the share prices of the U.S. militarist circles' aggressive course are not rising but falling on the largest capitalist exchanges. At the same time the isolation of the politicians venturing to toy with our planet's fate is also increasing.

And the Western countries closest to the United States are not delighted with Washington's emphasis on a policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. The Reagan administration's course toward "economic warfare" with the socialist world is generating mounting opposition.

This course was sharply condemned by the 10 EEC countries, as it was also recently within the Washington administration itself. That is borne out by the resignation of A. Haig from the post of secretary of state.

Even bourgeois media correspondents with scant sympathy for our country who were present in the UN General Assembly auditorium for its current special disarmament session made a note of the loud applause from the session's delegates when the message from L.I. Brezhnev containing our state's undertaking to renounce first use of nuclear weapons was read out from the session's rostrum.

Socialism has shown and continues to show the whole world an example of actions for the sake of a peaceful life. And the leading capitalist country? Its leaders? They think in terms of the early Middle Ages when they speak of "crusades" on the verge of the 21st century!

The share prices of the aggressive course are also falling because the antiwar movement is gathering strength steadily in the very deepest recesses of imperialism. These shares cannot have the desired "quotation" under conditions when the course of world events is being determined increasingly by states and peoples which have embarked on a new path of historical development.

Some capitalist leaders are hurling the poisoned spears of slander against these states. To do this gives these figures pleasure and a certain reassurance. Well, let them do what pleases them so. But let them not overstep the mark beyond which these "games" can affect the world's fate. Appropriate justice has been found and will be found if necessary in our time against such "pleasure-seekers."

## ZUBKOV SCORES PIPELINE SANCTIONS, MIDEAST POLICY

LD061854 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 5 Jul 82

[The "World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Excerpts] Many commentaries and statements are being made on White House attempts to hinder the execution of agreements on the supply of Soviet natural gas to Western Europe. EEC leaders condemn the American administration's decision to ban the supply of equipment for the gas pipeline from Siberia not only by American firms and their foreign branches but by Western European companies under American license. It is impossible to disagree with the opinion of the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN, which writes that President Reagan's decision, intended to hit the Soviet economy, instead hit the Western alliance. As if continuing this thought, another British newspaper, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, notes with justification: The Soviet Union has the experience and material resources needed to carry out the construction work on time without American technology.

It is worth noting that the British Government intends to allow British companies and branches of American corporations in Britain to disregard the instructions of any other country if they harm the interests of British trade. We learned this news from the newspaper THE SUNDAY TIMES.

Here are the remarks of a working man. I shall quote the answer of a metal worker trade union activist to a question by the correspondent of the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT.

The journalist talked to the worker at the end of a shift near the factory gate in Essen. It is known that many plants in the city must fill large orders for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline construction project. What do you think about the U.S. President's decision to extend the embargo on the supply of equipment to the Soviet Union, asked the correspondent. All my comrades think that the gas-pipes deal is a lifesaver, said the worker, because to a great extent it protects us from economic crises and ensures employment for at least 2 years at our enterprise. Because of that we were indignant about the news that the Americans intend not only to deploy new nuclear missiles in the FRG but to deprive us of work by introducing economic sanctions. We shall fight this with all our strength. This is the word of a working man.

Flying to California for the ceremonial welcome for the American astronauts after their space mission aboard the spacecraft Columbia, the U.S. President talked to journalists. As most of the questions dealt with Israeli aggression against Lebanon, I shall acquaint you with Reagan's answers: The U.S. President assured the journalists that he had no advance knowledge of the invasion of Lebanon being prepared by Israel. When asked whether Begin had given any assurance about not entering west Beirut, Reagan's answers sounded very unconvincing and not serious. The White House press secretary had reported these assurances some time ago. The journalists who were aboard the aircraft with the President write that he found nothing better to say than that there had been a mistake -- that he talked to Begin eye to eye and that through a misunderstanding the president's aides thought that Begin had given such assurances, and that Reagan himself on reading the White House press secretary's statement in the newspapers thought that Begin had given such assurances during talks with some other member of the American Government. That is how it is.

Begin himself and the Israeli Government, judging from today's reports, greeted with great satisfaction this new explanation of the American President which, in the opinion of many observers, will serve as an additional means to pressure the Palestinians in west Beirut, which is now threatened with an Israeli assault.

It is generally known that the Israeli aggression against Lebanon was prepared and is being conducted with the most active participation and support of the United States. I shall bring to your attention the fact that the Pentagon has converted Lebanon into a weapons testing ground. Here are some specific facts: Every tenth shell falling in Lebanon belongs in the chemical weapons category. It has become known that Israel is using BZ nerve-paralyzing gas in Lebanon. A Norwegian surgeon who worked in the western sector of Beirut has stated that Israeli aggressors are using new types of bullets which cause especially heavy wounds that cannot be treated by normal methods.

Here is another fact: The official PLO representative has stated that more than 2,000 people were killed as a result of the use by Israeli aggressors of pellet bombs in south Lebanon and on the outskirts of Beirut. The aggressors are using two types of pellet bombs: antitank bombs that contain 247 small pellets, and anti-infantry bombs that carry 717 pellets, each of which can wound or kill a man. Israeli troops fill children's toys with explosives. They drop them from aircraft. The PLO representative has shown these deadly toys to journalists who visited the Palestinian refugee camp.

## 'DISCRIMINATORY MEASURES' WILL NOT STOP PIPELINE

LD061736 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 6 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

"Imperialism has repeatedly tried to speak from the position of strength with the Soviet Union. But nothing came out of it and will not come out, gentlemen! The Soviet working class can cope with any tasks, including the manufacture of the equipment necessary for the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline." This was stated by the Soviet assemblyman V. Matyushin who addressed a meeting of the personnels of the Kazymgaz-Promstroy organization.

The statement is typical. Meetings are now being held at many Soviet enterprises and industrial organizations, linked with the manufacture of equipment for gas pipelines. The participatnts in those meetings, just as the assemblyman V. Matyushin, stress their determination to answer the discriminatory steps of the U.S. administration by putting into effect new reserves through which important orders will be fulfilled promptly to ensure successful completion of the construction of the transcontinental gas pipeline.

The Soviet workers are confident that the discriminatory measures of the U.S. Government will not be able to thwart such an important construction project which is bound to resolve to a major extent the energy problems of Europe. This confidence is based on a firm economic foundation. Suffice it to recall in this connection that the USSR and other socialist CMEA member-countries have been and remain the most dynamically developing group of countries of the world, the pace of their economic development is higher than that of developed capitalist countries, and their share in the world's industrial production reached approximately one-third late in 1970's, whereas it was less than one-fifth in the 1950's. In the CMEA member-countries there is only a tenth part of the population of the world. But these countries smelt almost one out of every three tons of world's stell production, two out of every five tons of mineral fertilizers, more than 25 percent of the metal-working equipment. CMEA member-countries build as many apartments as in the Common Market countries and the United States taken together. Considering these data, is there any need to say that the USSR, its friends and allies now have more than sufficient economic might to withstand any designs and attacks of imperialist forces.

Washington's discriminatory measures will not stop the construction of one of the world's biggest gas pipelines, and prolongation of these measures will only lead to queues of unemployed in the United States becoming longer, and the place of American suppliers being taken up by their rivals, it was stated in a letter to President Reagan by the president of the American company "Caterpillar Tractor" L. Morgan. What is correct is correct. It can only be added that the so-called "sanctions" of Washington already now become a boomerang for the United States itself. The aim of these sanctions is obviously not only to try to "infringe upon" the interests of the USSR but also to make U.S. allies more economically dependent on the United States, to weaken the U.S. main rivals — France and the FRG. It is not for nothing that these "sanctions" caused not only indignation of the Soviet people but a veritable storm of protests in Western Europe.

The Soviet Union has always held the opinion that equitable and free international trade is not only a good means of satisfying the material interests of the participating sides but is above all a mighty factor of consolidation of peace and good relations between nations. Our country is ever ready to broaden equitable links with the West. Meanwhile, the USSR and other socialist countries — and that was most emphatically noted in a communique of the 36th meeting of the CMEA session, held in Budapest early in June — firmly turn down the imperialist "policy of sanctions" which is aimed at aggravating the international tension and is contrary to the interests of all peoples of the world. "It won't come out, gentlemen!" — these words of the Soviet worker V. Matyushin reflect the sentiments and the opinion of all Soviet people.

## U.S. PIPELINE MEASURES AIMED AT ECONOMIC RIVALS

LD021112 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1516 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jul (TASS) — "All indications are that it is realized equally well in Bonn, Tokyo, Paris and London that it is by no means the Soviet Union that U.S. authorities are 'punishing', they are playing a perfidious game," LITERATURNAYA GAZETA says, commenting on the negative reaction of the Western countries to the U.S. ban on the delivery of gas turbines and other equipment manufactured in Western Europe under U.S. licenses to the Soviet Union.

"Of course," the Soviet weekly says in its July 7 issue, "Ronald Reagan and his associates are willing to create difficulties for the Soviet economy. The allies of the United States, however, have every ground for suspecting Washington's measures to be directed not only and not so much against the USSR as against West Germany, Japan, Britain, France and other capitalist countries, which, in a greater or lesser degree, are viewed by the United States as economic rivals, rather than the USSR."

"U.S. allies are also aware that their deprivation of access to Soviet gas is not the only thing being sought. The threat of closing access to energy providers also pursues the aim of pinioning the allies, because they are economic rivals. The United States cannot keep pace with them — especially Japan and West Germany — in many technological fields or match them in the growth of labor productivity and a number of other economic indexes. The United States can no longer cope with them without power play, without blows below the belt. They are also aware that Washington's goal is to establish control over the oil resources of the Middle East, the Persian Gulf and other energy sources vitally important to the West European countries and Japan and then dictate to them even more firmly the course to follow and draw them into its military, strategic plans, using them for the attainment of its ultimate objective, that of establishing unquestioned U.S. domination in the world," LITERATURNAYA GAZETA says.

## TASHKENT BROADCASTS TO PRC NATIONAL MINORITIES

GF061213 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uighur from 5 April through 9 May 1982 carries the following material or national minorities in China:

At 2330 GMT on 5 April the radio carries a poorly heard station observer commentary on PRC press reports regarding Soviet presence in the Mongolian People's Republic. The radio quotes the said reports describing the Soviet presence in Mongolia as being linked with Soviet aggressive intentions which constitute a threat to the PRC. The radio defends the Soviet presence in Mongolia as follows: "It must be stressed right at the beginning that the presence of Soviet troops in Mongolia is based on the agreement of the two governments concerned. It is also based on the wish of the Mongolian People's Republic, which is in accordance with the UN Charter. However, what has caused the government of the Mongolian People's Republic to (?seek Soviet support)? Let us look into history. It is common knowledge that the leaders of the PRC Communist Party have been pursuing a policy aimed at realizing a PRC plan for annexing the Mongolian People's Republic. For example, as of the first day of his accession to the leadership of the PRC Communist Party, Mao Zedong began to look upon the independence of the Mongolian People's Republic with doubt. In fact, while being interviewed in 1936 by Snow, a journalist from the United States, Mao Zedong is on record as stating that as a result of the success of the revolution in China, it could be possible that the Outer Mongolian Republic be incorporated within the Chinese Federation. Ever since the establishment of the PRC, Maoist leaders have been seeking the possibility of bringing about the downfall of the government of the Mongolian People's Republic and undermining the internal (?security) of that country. For example, at the time of their talks with the Soviet Union in 1954, the PRC leaders continued to press for the discussion of incorporating Mongolia into the PRC. In fact, they were arguing that Mongolia was part of the PRC. Naturally, of course, the Soviet Union never supported such views which served the objective of (?creating a great state). Toward the end of 1960, the (?inimical) and chauvinist policy of the PRC against the Mongolian People's Republic became more obvious. The ruling circles in Beijing began [words indistinct] aimed at escalating tension between Mongolia and the PRC. Coupled with this was the organization and reinforcement of military groups by PRC leaders against Mongolia's vital regions. They also embarked upon an endeavor to set up significant military installations along the border and build roads and subsidiary military approaches to them. All the abovementioned hostile moves were the outcome of Beijing leaders' (?inimical stand) toward the Mongolian People's Republic. The military preparations carried out by Beijing against the (?internal security) and independence of the Mongolian People's Republic forced the government of that country to appeal for Soviet military support."

Recalling that Soviet and Mongolian cooperation in the military field dates back to Japan's intention to occupy Mongolia, the radio quotes Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Republic, as stating in last year's 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party that the stand of PRC leaders toward the Mongolian People's Republic has always been hostile -- a stand that has been aimed at occupying and annexing Mongolia.

The radio concludes: "Soviet military units have been deployed in the independent Mongolian People's Republic with a view to foiling the cause of the Beijing hegemonists. However, had the PRC leaders relinquished their desire to annex the Mongolian People's Republic, the retention of Soviet troops in Mongolia would have been unnecessary."

At 1300 GMT on 12 April the radio carries a very poorly heard station observer commentary on what it terms as the so-called effort made by the Beijing leaders to resolve the problems stemming from national regions in the PRC.

After criticizing the Beijing leaders' policies toward the minorities in the PRC since Mao Zedong's accession to power, the radio refers to the stand of Deng Xiaoping and his supporters regarding the question of national regions saying that "the national policy pursued by the Deng Xiaoping leadership is causing suffering within that country." Accusing the said leadership of sparing supplies of industrial and semiprocessed products to the national regions, the radio states that Deng Xiaoping is resorting to every measure to prevent the progress of the national regions. The commentary claims that one such measure is the replacement of the first secretary of the Xinjiang region recently because of his failure to suppress the protests of the people against the stand of the ruling PRC circles. "Deng Xiaoping has replaced him with (Ahang Deng Mao) who is very experienced in (?suppressing) Xinjiang's local people." The radio concludes by stating that no matter which angle the Beijing leaders' policy toward the national regions of China is viewed from, it is one that is not in the interests of the peoples.

At 2330 GMT on 13 April, the radio carries a commentary by (Kayi Sari) entitled "Strange (?Development)" on the occasion of the anniversary of a revolution in Eastern Turkestan which resulted in the coming to power of (Shun Sui Sai). Recalling that the first half of the 20th century saw a number of revolutions in Eastern Turkestan aimed at achieving national liberation, the radio adds, "One of them was the (Kuonum) revolution headed by (Khodjmiyat Hadji) in 1931." The radio states that the Uighur people were greatly inspired by the victory achieved by the October Revolution and the people's revolution in Manchuria prior to 1931 and that an assault on a Uighur girl by a Chinese official moved them to rise against the chain of oppressive measures they had to put up with until then. The radio adds: "On 12 April 1932, General (Shun Sui Sai) took power in Xinjiang and announced that a democratic government had been set up to safeguard the interests of the people." Stressing that (Khodjmiyat Hadji) was then appointed as the head of the new administration, the radio claims: "In a statement, (Shun Sui Sai) said at the time that [words indistinct] and that the new administration's policy would be based on Marxist and Leninist principles. He also disclosed a 6-point government policy stipulating the following: opposition to hegemony; establishing friendly relations with the Soviet Union; respecting international law; opposing [word indistinct] (?monarchic rule); safeguarding peace; and rebuilding Xinjiang."

Praising the said administration's rule during the first few years of its term of office, the radio regrets that (Shun Sui Sai) chose to abandon his populist stand and moved to imprison a number of the leading figures of the (Kuonum) revolution, among whom was (Khodjmiyat Hadji) himself. It adds: "In 1943, (Shun Sui Sai) openly turned away from Marxism-leninism and declared Xinjiang's friendly relations with the Soviet Union null and void."

Accusing the Mao Zedong group of deceiving the people of Xinjiang by promising that they would help them to set up socialism in Xinjiang, the radio concludes by stating that the Mao group moved to disarm the national army in Xinjiang and deprive the people of their liberties -- "in fact a policy aimed at forcing the Xinjiang people to become extinct through pressure."

## Minorities in China

At 2330 GMT on 20 April the radio carries a station observer commentary, the title of which is indistinct, on the economic situation in the PRC. Claiming that reports in the PRC press do not reflect the true state of affairs of the PRC economy, the radio states: "So far as we can see, PRC press reports on the economic situation are far from inspiring hope." Noting that regardless of this fact, Chinese officials continue to give a different image of the economic situation, the radio adds: However, had the situation in the country been really satisfactory, the position and moral of the nearly 20 million people who became party members during the cultural revolution would not have been so [word indistinct]. Moreover, had the situation in the country been satisfactory, the Beijing rulers would not have made it known that 100 million people are (?hungry).

"Had the situation in that country been satisfactory, 150 million people would not have been [words indistinct] -- 40 million of whom are unemployed." The radio concludes by holding PRC rulers responsible for failing to meet the needs of the people and for pursuing a policy which is not in the interests of the PRC peoples.

At 2330 GMT on 22 April, the radio carries a poorly heard station observer commentary entitled: "The Question of Farmlands (?Has To Be Resolved)." Drawing attention to an article in the PEOPLES' DAILY on 19 April stressing the necessity of sharing farmlands in the PRC, the radio notes that the question of sharing farmlands has become a topical issue in that country because of shortage of fertile lands. Claiming that the policy pursued by the Beijing leaders in the agricultural domain and the allocation of vast farmlands to the industrial field and for urbanization purposes are the two main reasons for the present unfavorable situation of farmlands in the PRC, the radio argues that one way of easing the problem of the PRC peoples regarding shortage of farmlands is to carry out extensive land reclamation work to add to the already existing farmlands. It warns, however, that this requires significant funds. In further criticism of the Beijing leaders' unfruitful policies, the radio claims that PRC industry is in no better shape, stating that production figures of the PRC tractor factory between 1980 and 1981 indicate a drop in the factory's output. The radio concludes by stressing the necessity of a struggle against the decision of sharing farmlands.

At 2330 GMT on 25 April the radio carries an unattributed commentary entitled: "The Situation of Agricultural Production in the PRC National Regions." The radio recalls the commencement of preparation in Xinjiang and other national regions in the PRC for the forthcoming agricultural season and draws attention to the fact that there is widespread anxiety in the PRC over the country's agricultural produce next year. Noting the failure of the brigades to complete irrigation installations required for increasing produce in the agricultural sector, the radio claims "providing the national regions with the necessary chemical fertilizers is also a major concern." It adds that there is widespread anxiety over the possibility of drought in April and May in many of the national regions. The radio notes: "It is essential that irrigation is developed; however, establishing irrigation networks in the national regions -- particularly in Xinjiang -- (?has not been considered to be among priority requirements in) the agricultural domain. This is one reason for Xinjiang's lack of economic development compared with the other parts of the PRC. Recently, Wang Enmao, first secretary of the party Central Committee of the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region, has been forced to admit this state of affairs while expressing concern over southern Xinjiang." The radio argues that the Beijing leaders are reluctant to allocate funds to Xinjiang -- and in fact to the other national regions as well -- for the construction of irrigation installations, and concludes by stating that the leaders referred to should therefore not expect higher produce in the agricultural field. "(?This policy is naturally leading to) the destruction of agricultural land hectare by hectare and causing great problems to the farmers."

At 2330 GMT on 9 May the radio carries a poorly heard unattributed and untitled commentary "on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the occupation of (Olsaha), the southeastern province of Tibet, by the PRC Army." The radio states: "During the autumn of 1958, the Beijing rulers moved to impose their merciless punitive measures along the Tibetan border with a view to crushing the (?national liberation) movement in this national region." Criticizing the Beijing rulers for ordering the destruction of the forces in the said region, which were waging a struggle to safeguard the rights of the Tibetans, the radio claims that upon receiving the order referred to the PRC Armed Forces made recourse to every kind of weaponry, including artillery, to crush the people's resistance. It adds: "In general, from 1959 to 1960, one out of every six people of Tibet -- including children, women and men -- was [words indistinct] by the bloodthirsty PRC Army. Daunted by the (Hansu) militarists' savagery, tens of thousands of Tibetans fled from their homeland.

During the days when the Tibetans were suffering — that is to say at the time when terror and fear were widespread and the bloodthirsty militarists (?were at large) — the mass media organs in the PRC were claiming that opposition elements in Tibet were being purged, that Tibet would enjoy unprecedented opportunities as a national region and that every kind of aid would be extended to Tibet to resolve the problems which were causing anxiety in the people. However, the PRC armed forces deprived Tibet of its (?populist sovereignty) and independence. The promises that aid would be given for Tibet's development in the economic and cultural fields were never fulfilled." The radio argues that the Beijing leaders announced a new policy toward Tibet, but this was far from meeting the needs of the Tibetans. It claims that Beijing's new policy made no change in the life of Tibet, except to deprive Tibetans of their political and social rights. The radio concludes by recalling that the PRC still maintains a significant military presence in Tibet.

## RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON START TALKS ATTACKED

LD061404 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0410 GMT 6 Jul 82

["A Retort by the Paper PRAVDA" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jul (TASS) — "In occupying the same position as the Washington 'hawks' who do not conceal their interest in the failure of the Geneva talks, the Chinese central paper RENMIN RIBAO has simply confirmed once again how hostile certain people in Beijing are to the cause of stopping the arms race" PRAVDA writes today.

In a report entitled "Why Beijing Is Displeased" the Soviet paper notes that the "world public has greeted with satisfaction the announcement of the start in Geneva of Soviet-American talks on limiting and reducing strategic weapons. Justifiably, the people see in this the continuation of that process which is vitally important to the cause of universal peace, begun by the SALT I and SALT II Treaties.

The very fact that the Geneva talks have opened, says PRAVDA, was a blow to those forces which hate the cause of limiting weapons. Beijing is among them. The Geneva talks had just got under way when, on 1 July, RENMIN RIBAO published an article full of attacks on the talks.

The direction of the article is obvious. As is known, there are in the U.S. ruling circles, very considerable groups representing the interests of the military-industrial monopolies and the Pentagon, for whom SALT-I and SALT-II are a thorn in the flesh. To an even greater degree they do not wish Geneva-2 to succeed. Certain circles in Beijing are in solidarity with them. And the article in RENMIN RIBAO is graphic evidence of this.

## DENG XIAOPING CAMPAIGNING TO REMOVE OPPONENTS

LD051658 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Excerpts] China's Deng Xiaoping has launched another clean-up campaign to get rid of his opponents within the country. Our observer Sergey Malin comments:

China's ruling party is in for another shake-up. Conferences on discipline and loyalty to Deng's policy are being held across the nation. Mass media criticise party officials in the center and in provinces, accusing them of resistance to Beijing's orders, inertia, the dodging of responsibility and hypocrisy. Observers say a wider purge in the party is in the offing.

The excuses for the purge look quite decent. They are the need to infuse young blood in the party and administration, to fight red tape and corruption. This seems to be the main difference between the current campaign and those conducted in Mao's time, when no excuses were heeded. Well, of course the promotion of younger personnel and the struggle against red tape and corruption are vital to Chinese society today, only there are few in China who believe Deng and company are anxious to solve these tasks.

Their true aim is to do away with the opposition before the next party congress.

What is evident is a broadside on the opposition. However, it is not an easy task to thwart the (?malcontents). The obvious setbacks in the economy, the growing social tensions, have increased the number of the opponents many-fold in the center and in the provinces. Deng has so far failed to get rid of his political foes in the top leadership, one of whom is the former party chairman Hua Guofeng, who is still a member of the Political Bureau of the party.

The opposition in the army, observers believe, will be the hardest to put down. The Chinese press has admitted more than once that some army commanders do not share the official course and spread harmful and erroneous views. The true scale of the opposition is shown by Deng's intention to purge the commanding officers from regiment.

Time will show whether Deng Xiaoping will succeed in quelling opponents before the party congress. What is clear now is that the claims of the official propaganda about stability and cohesion in China are quite groundless.

## BARAKHTA CRITICIZES PRC OPEN DOOR POLICY

PM021105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 82 p 5

[B. Barakhta "International Notes": "China: Open Door Policy"]

[Text] Shenzhen is the so-called main zone of the four special economic zones on China's south coast. In its way it is a shop window and testing ground for trying out China's vaunted "Open Door Policy" which, Beijing calculates, is designed with the help of foreign investment to extricate the country from its difficult sociopolitical position.

From the very outset, however, the "Open Door Policy" has engendered serious new problems of an economic, social and political character. It seems no coincidence therefore that many people in China today are very criticial of the experiment which is being conducted and are calling its fruits the "Shenzhen bug."

China has opened its doors wide to penetration by Western monopolies which have gained a direct opportunity to extract considerable profits by exploiting China's cheap work force and natural wealth. According to official statistics, foreign investments are being attracted to modernize existing enterprises and build new enterprises in such key sectors of the Chinese economy as power, communications, transport, electronics and the mining industry. Joint companies are being set up or are already operating in the textile, food, pharmaceutical and other Chinese light industry sectors and in machine building, metallurgy, agriculture and the tourism sector.

A recent "Conference on Promoting Investment in China" organized by the PRC Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries and Foreign Trade was a new move toward further escalating the "Open Door Policy." The representatives of 260 Western monopolies, banks, firms and joint stock companies who participated in it were not disappointed. Chen Muhua, member of the State Council, announced new guarantees of privileges for Western investors' activity in China. Thus, for example, they are effectively to be given carte blanche for uncontrolled activity in the special economic zones. The joint enterprises are being allowed to independently resolve such questions as the organization of production, the hiring and firing of workers, the conclusion of contracts within the PRC and outside it, the sale of products, wage scales and so forth.

The Huangchou conference stated that 40 joint enterprises with a total capital of $189 million were created in China in 1981 with the Chinese Government's approval. Furthermore, over 390 contracts have been signed which envisage the opening of various enterprises worth about $2 billion overall.

This spring China concluded several agreements on geophysical exploration totaling about $900 million in the South China and Yellow Seas with 48 oil companies from 13 countries including the United States, Japan, Britain, France and Italy. In addition, contracts have been signed with foreign firms to open, on Chinese territory this year about 600 small and medium enterprises worth $500 million operating on a buy-back basis.

Foreign investors are primarily investing capital in those sectors of China's national economy from which the maximum profits can be extracted as quickly as possible. They include tourism and light industry, for example. They are by no means interested in providing effective help in developing the Chinese economy.

The favorable business conditions granted to Western businessmen and joint companies in China often place national enterprises in an unfavorable position and impose a competitive struggle on them. The Chinese press carries more than enough instances of this kind. A Cainen machine building plant which could not withstand competition from imported products went over to producing washing machines and bicycle spares. Automobile plants and a seamless pipe plant in Chengdu are working below full capacity. Some enterprises are being closed through unprofitability, aggravating the unemployment problem. RENMIN RIBAO admits that this situation has put the question of protecting many national economic sectors on the agenda.

This dubious side of the "Open Door Policy" is causing quite widespread discontent both among cadre workers and ordinary Chinese. This is attested, for example, not only by the numerous press articles in defense of the "Shenzhen bug" but also by the publication of letters provoked by these articles. Is China not paying too high a price for what is still an illusory benefit? Is China not being turned into an appendage of the Western economy? Will the "Open Door Policy" not lead China back to capitalism? These questions were posed by readers in a roundup of letters carried in the magazine ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN.

Nevertheless, the PRC leadership is continuing to stick to a course toward further developing "Open Door Policy." "We must pay this high price," RENMIN RIBAO attempts to persuade doubters, "because without the West we cannot expedite the program for building a powerful China." In other words, Beijing is ready to sacrifice national interests in favor of its hegemonist ambitions and a course toward strengthening the military-strategic partnership with imperialism.

## REPORT ON IMPRISONMENT OF USSR CITIZEN IN PRC

PM051527 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 13 June 1982 carries on page 3 a 2,000-word account entitled "The Prisoner From Xinjiang" by D. Parchukov and P. Laptev of the 19-year ordeal suffered by a Soviet citizen, Safida Salimova, arrested during the Chinese Cultural Revolution on "trumped-up" charges of anti-Chinese propaganda and activities and imprisoned without trial, including 4 years in solitary confinement, in the city of Urumchi, Xinjiang Province. The article emphasizes the harshness and brutality of the conditions in which she and "hundreds of Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society activists" were kept, pointing out the prison administration's "inventiveness" in devising ways of killing off its charges. Salimova herself is said to have barely escaped death by poisoning before being released in 1980 and returning to the Soviet Union, to the city of Frunze, in July 1981.

## IZVESTIYA ON AFGHAN-PAKISTANI TALKS IN GENEVA

PM061057 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks in Geneva"]

[Text] The first stage of the Afghan-Pakistani talks held with the mediation of D. Cordovez, the UN secretary general's personal representative, has ended in Geneva's Palais des Nations. The Afghan delegation at the talks was headed by DRA Foreign Minister S.M. Dost and the Pakistani delegation by Pakistani Foreign Minster Yaqub Ali Khan.

D. Cordovez stated at a press conference that during the talks progress was achieved in ascertaining the positions of those taking part and determining possible spheres for agreement on the questions discussed. He stressed that in the very near future further consultations will be held through diplomatic channels, and in the second half of this year a visit is planned to the countries of the region by the UN secretary general's personal representative.

Assessing the results of the completed stage of the talks, DRA Foreign Minster S.M. Dost noted in a talk with journalists that during the talks, which took place in a frank and constructive atmosphere, the two countries' positions were specified. The DRA delegation reaffirmed its sincere desire for a peaceful solution of the problems and the establishment of good relations with its neighbors.

This wish, together with our sincerity, the minister stressed, were greatly appreciated by the UN secretary general's personal representative during the talks.

We declared our firm support for the efforts of the UN secretary general and his personal representative aimed at an all-embracing settlement of the situation prevailing around Afghanistan.

S.M. Dost stressed in conclusion that the Afghan-Pakistani talks are a step forward toward the settlement of existing problems and attest to the desire of those taking part to ensure the favorable development of the normalization process which has been initiated.

## AFGHAN SOCIAL DELEGATION VISITS TURKMENISTAN

LD052330 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1500 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The DRA delegtion drawn from social organizations is staying in Turkmenistan SSR. This delegation is visiting this republic to become acquainted with the experience of the USSR Government organs as well as social organizations of Tadzhikistan, Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan. A deputy chairman of the Turkmenistan SSR Council of Ministers welcomed the guests. He spoke about the gains of Turkmenistan under the Soviet Government and answered the Afghan guests' various questions. The Afghan delegation also met with personnel of [words indistinct].

## IMELDA MARCOS RECEIVED BY LEADERS IN MOSCOW

### Meeting With Demichev

LD061718 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] The Soviet minister of culture, Petr Demichev, has received the prominent public figure and governor of Greater Manila, Imelda Marcos, who is staying in the Soviet Union on invitation from the Presidium of the Soviet parliament. They discussed bilateral contacts in the sphere of culture and the prospect of their further development.

Later, the high-ranking guest visited the exhibition of national achievements in Moscow where she inspected the (?exhibition) devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to be marked in December. In an interview for Radio Moscow, Imelda Marcos pointed to the (?progress) gained by the Soviet people and spoke in favor of furthering cooperation between her country and the Soviet Union.

### Talks With Gromyko

LD061650 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 6 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received Imelda Marcos, a prominent state and public figure of the Republic of the Philippines, minister, governor of Greater Manila, who is staying in the Soviet Union as a guest of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

During the meeting which passed in a friendly atmosphere the sides exchanged views on Soviet-Philippine relations and major international problems.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership and from Leonid Brezhnev personally Andrey Gromyko stressed the invariability of the Soviet Union's course toward developing all-round mutually beneficial relations with the Republic of the Philippines on the basis of universally recognized principles of peaceful coexistence.

Practical steps made by the Soviet Union are aimed precisely at such development of Soviet-Philippine relations.

Touching on the international situation that has taken shape lately, Andrey Gromyko drew attention of Imelda Marcos to the new Soviet peace initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and eliminating the threat of nuclear catastrophe put forward at the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament.

It was noted that the Soviet Union resolutely condemned imperialist policy of kindling new conflicts in various regions of the world, attempts to dictate one's will to other countries and interfere in their internal affairs. The Israeli aggression against Lebanon, Syria and the Palestinian people, and direct complicity with the aggressor on the part of the United States were a fresh example of such a policy.

Continuing tensions in Southeast Asia could not but cause apprehension. The solution of the problems facing the region was up to the states of Southeast Asia themselves, and no one had the right to interfere in the internal affairs of that region. As Leonid Brezhnev repeatedly said, the Soviet Union sided with those who were striving to turn this region into a zone of peace and stability.

Imelda Marcos said that the leadership of the Philippines and President Ferdinand Marcos personally highly appreciated relations with the Soviet Union and the results attained in the past years in their development. Imelda Marcos reaffirmed the intention of the Government of the Philippines to make specific steps for the further development of bilateral relations between the USSR and the Republic of the Philippines.

Imelda Marcos noted the adherence of the Philippines to the policy of peace and cooperation with all countries, expressing the readiness to contribute as far as possible to the relaxation of tensions, the attainment of real disarmament and the improvement of the international climate.

## SIHANOUK KAMPUCHEA ENTRY 'PROVOCATIVE STEP'

LD062314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Norodom Sihanouk, a former prince but currently president of the nonexistent Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, intends to cross the Thai border and enter Kampuchean territory today. As might be concluded from the REUTER report from Bangkok, this provocative step will be undertaken with the approval and support of the Thai authorities. By all appearances Sihanouk will be accompanied by one of the Pol Pot bands still at large which occasionally carry out raids on the northwestern parts of Kampuchea from Thailand. The agency reports that the former prince intends shortly to announce the composition of his cabinet-in-exile, and the aim of his provocative border crossing is indeed to prove to his masters in Washington and Beijing that this is certainly no emigre government but one formed on Kampuchean territory. For this it is sufficient to seize just a few square meters for a short time on the other side of the Thai border. It is to be expected that American and Chinese propaganda will seize on this provocation in order to legalize their military aid to the anti-Kampuchean groups.

However, the whole world knows very well that the legally elected Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea firmly controls the situation in the country, enjoying the support of the people, and that none of the tricks of adventurists like Sihanouk can stop this.

## NGUYEN CO THACH VIEWS KAMPUCHEAN EMIGRE REGIME

PM061615 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent report: "Interview With Nguyen Co Thach"]

[Text] Hanoi, 29 Jun — SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has called the creation of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" a farce. In an interview with a TASS correspondent he pointed out that Pol Pot's men, who during the years of their rule literally inundated Kampuchea in blood and totally discredited themselves in the eyes of the world public, still play the chief role in the "government," which consists of representatives of reactionary Khmer emigre groupings. The inclusion of Sihanouk and Son Sann in it is designed merely to lend respectability to the remnants of the odious genocidal regime. However, this performance will be unable to mislead anyone or alter the actual state of affairs in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia.

In this connection the minister recalled that all U.S. and Chinese attempts to put pressure on the states of Indochina with the help of military operations, a political boycott, an economic blockade and other measures have failed.

The same fate, he said, also awaits the undertaking with the "coalition government." Such actions merely further Beijing's policy aimed at fueling tension in Southeast Asia. China is trying its best to wreck the dialogue among the states of this region and supports the subversive Maoist groupings operating in them. Understanding of the danger of this course and of the need for a peaceful settlement of the problems of Southeast Asia is also growing in the ASEAN countries.

The SRV stand is one of striving for detente, dialogue, friendship and cooperation with the ASEAN countries. The meeting of the foreign ministers of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea to be held in Ho Chi Minh City will discuss measures whose implementation will make a still greater contribution to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Precisely this is the essence of the policy of the SRV and the other states of Indochina, Nguyen Co Thach emphasized.

## DEPARTING SRV AMBASSADOR CALLS ON GROMYKO

LD062216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, has received Nguyen Huu Mai, SRV ambassador to the Soviet Union, in connection with his forthcoming departure for home. They had a conversation in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Gromyko heartily congratulated the ambassador for being awarded the Soviet Order of Friendship of People for his great and fruitful work in the development and strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the SRV.

## GROMYKO, MALAYSIAN COUNTERPART EXCHANGE CABLES

PM021431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko has sent Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie a telegram conveying congratulations in connection with his reappointment to this post.

In an answering telegram the Malaysian foreign minister expressed profuse thanks for the congratulations.

## ANNIVERSARY OF BURMA'S RULING PARTY HAILED

BK031515 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Moscow radio observer Valeriy Artemov on 20th founding anniversary of the Burma Socialist Program Party]

[Text] The founding of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] was an important milestone in the path of progressive reforms initiated by the Revolutionary Council which came to power in March 1962. The establishment of the BSPP was an outstanding feature of the national democratic revolution in Burma.

Normally, parties develop from the grassroots and once they can stand firmly they seek ways to obtain power so as to put their programs into effect. In Burma, however, the reverse was the case. The Revolutionary Council first seized power and then declared the Burmese way to socialism. Only after this was carried out did it establish the party from the top to lead the people and to organize them to carry out socioeconomic reforms. The draft rules of the party endorsed by the Revolutionary Council on 4 July 1962 stressed that the revolutionary political party must be the true leader of the revolution. With this conviction, the Revolutionary Council decided to set up a political party to provide political leadership for the country. During those years, such a development was viewed as a new phenomenon in the normal practice of national democratic revolution. However, today a similar political phenomenon is successfully taking place in more and more Asian and African nations which are oriented toward socialist goals.

In reviewing the situation among countries marching toward the socialist goal, Leonid Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress that the strength of revolutionary parties which are working for the interests of the working people is growing in these countries. This point is very relevant to the activities of the BSPP. The social platform of the BSPP reflects the fact that the party recognizes the historical legacy of the class struggle and subscribes to the theory of the inevitability of replacement of one society by another. The BSPP recognizes the role of the people in history and sets as its goal the establishment of a society free of exploitation of man by man in Burma.

It can be pointed out here that the experiences of the CPSU and other Marxist-Leninist parties were applied in laying down the basic principles for the ideology and organization of the BSPP, as is only natural.

Although communist and national democratic parties differ in terms of historical conditions, they share common characteristics in most basic areas. National democratic parties are leading revolutionary political parties of the working people in waging a struggle for the achievement of a socialist system.

When he was leading the patriotic party, Do-Bama Asia-Ayon [We, the Burmese Confederation], Gen Aung San in 1939 urged Burmese revolutionary leaders to study and emulate the experience and model of the Soviet Communist Party. The BSPP's leading role was strengthened legally with the adoption of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma in 1974. The BSPP was declared the sole political party to lead the country. In today's Burma, important political and economic matters are first discussed in party plenary meetings and congresses and then presented to the People's Assembly for approval. On the local level, township party units elected democratically by party congresses actively participate in solving local issues. Under the leadership of the BSPP, which has a total membership of 1.5 million full and candidate members, the mass organizations -- the workers organization, the peasants organization and the youth organization -- actively operate in Burma. Over 7 million people take part in the activities of these organizations. Burma has never witnessed a national democratic movement of such magnitude and social significance.

As laid down by the Fourth Congress of the BSPP, the most important tasks for the party at present are to further strengthen contacts between the party and the people, further strengthen party leadership in various aspects of life, promote the ideological maturity of party organizations according to the Burmese way to socialism, and further strengthen the organizational role.

With the aim of studying socialist construction in other countries, the BSPP has established contacts with the CPSU and relations are normal at present. The exchange of delegations between the BSPP and the CPSU has been important in promoting relations among comrades. The words contained in the message of the CPSU Central Committee to the Fourth Congress of the BSPP are valuable and true. The message stressed that the growing friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the BSPP are in accordance with the basic interests of the Soviet Union and Burma and contribute to the common anti-imperialist struggle, removal of the danger of war, peace, prosperity and development for world's people.

## JOINT U.S.-AUSTRALIAN EXERCISES SCHEDULED

LD030902 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Washington July 3 TASS -- The Pentagon has announced that joint American-Australian military exercises, codenamed "Freedom Pennant-82," are to be held in Western Australia on July 8-31. Involved in the exercises will be about 3,000 U.S. Marines, warships and war planes, and also Australian Army units.

Operations of purely offensive, aggressive character will be tested in the course of the exercises -- the landing of American troops from sea and air with the support of war planes and warships. The AP news agency notes that the aim of the exercises is to train U.S. Armed Forces for possible extraordinary circumstances in the Indian Ocean area.

## PRAVDA CITES JARUZELSKI ON SOCIOPOLITICAL STATUS

PM061345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "News From Poland"]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Jun — The Military Council of National Salvation [WRON] has met here to examine the present social and political situation in the country. It was noted during the debate that the introduction of martial law in the country had created prerequisites for stabilizing the situation.

The session was addressed by WRON Chairman Army General W. Jaruzelski. Our Polish affairs, he said, cannot be seen in isolation from the international situation. There are forces which would like to use the Polish situation for their own ends. Adventures, incitement, strike calls and attempted underground activity are needed by the enemies of socialist Poland, but it is the whole people who are losing, and emergence from the crisis situation is being delayed.

W. Jaruzelski went on to say that the arms race profoundly contradicts socialist ideology and the nature of the socialist economy. Politicians across the ocean who have no conscience and have never smelled power, but in their desire for world supremacy are trying to juggle with the destinies of peoples and continents, are unceremoniously harping about military superiority and nuclear war. The United States is frittering away hundreds of billions of dollars on arms and is producing more and more increasingly sophisticated lethal types of weapons. It is drawing up plans for a preemptive first nuclear strike against the socialist countries. Every Polish citizen must realize what this means.

More and more acts of aggression are being perpetrated in an atmosphere of confrontation, economic blackmail and crude interference, the speaker pointed out. The current U.S. administration is keeping up its attempts to poison the atmosphere in Europe as well and bring down the edifice of European peace. For many months our country has been pressured from many sides by the most adventurist circles of the West. They remain intent on using the "Polish question" as a means of upsetting the balance in our country and in the world at large.

## ZOLNIERC WOLNOCSCI ON WROCLAW SOLIDARITY

LD062220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1846 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Despite the decree suspending for the duration of martial law the activity of several associations, including Solidarity, its extremist leaders, who are in an illegal position, continue to violate the laws of the Polish People's Republic with their subversive activities against the Polish socialist state.

From the very start, says an article in ZOLNIERC WOLNOCSCI, the Wroclaw Board of Solidarity has set itself the aim of engaging in big politics and not in social and everyday and trade union questions. This has been confirmed by the organizational structure of the board. Prior to the official registration of the trade union in October 1980, the Constituent Committee of Solidarity for this region — consisting of 16 people — formed a department of publications and propaganda, an editorial office, a department of information and distribution, a finance department, a group on organizational and legal questions, a committee of experts and a secretariat.

The departments of publications and printing published mainly illegal antisocialist literature, leaflets and posters. The board spent Z7.5 million on these publishing ventures. Tens of tons of paper were purchased. On instructions from the board, the Wroclaw printing offices alone used up 17 tons of paper, and by no means on scientific textbooks, but on various antisocialist and anti-Soviet publications.

The Wroclaw Board of Solidarity was also generous to the Independent Students' Union. More than Z205,000 were paid to the eight higher educational establishments of Wroclaw between 19 November and 1 December 1981 alone to organize strike actions.

A check of the board's financial activity has shown other machinations and abuses by the leaders of Wroclaw Solidarity, and they should receive the punishment they deserve.

Millions of zlotys cannot be confirmed or accounted for in the expenditures. It is not just a question of material losses, but also of fraud and parasitism by the so-called Solidarity activists.

## U.S. SANCTIONS, INTERFERENCE IN POLAND ASSAILED

LD062254 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Yuriy Borisov commentary]

[Text] Everything indicates that people in the U.S. capital in no way want to forgive the Poles for preventing the counterrevolutionary coup in their country and safeguarding the socialist system. During the 6 months that have elapsed since the introduction of martial law in Poland, many things have become clear.

Washington not only connects the plans for the restoration of the capitalist system with the events in Poland; Poland was also to be used to undermine the entire socialist camp so as to change radically the entire balance of political and military forces in Europe. The frontal attack on socialism ended in a fiasco, and that is why the strategists beyond the ocean had to change their methods. Ideological aggression against People's Poland, developed by way of various radio voices, primarily the subversive American radio station Free Europe, has been considerably increased. At the same time, the American administration, with the help of its NATO allies, has begun to implement a whole series of economic sanctions striving to complicate the economic situation in the country even more. This is not a new trick; imperialist states often introduced the weapon of sanctions without scruples to blackmail and brutally pressure states whose policy does not suit them.

Literally a few days ago we witnessed a new phenomenon of such machinations by Washington: U.S. President Reagan decided to prolong and broaden the ban on the supplies to the USSR of equipment for oil and gas extraction, the ban which he introduced at the end of last year. Now it includes not only American companies but also their foreign branches as well as foreign companies manufacturing equipment under American licenses. This measure by Washington has evoked sharp condemnation in many West European capitals. Several influential people from political and economic circles have declared resolutely that they will continue to develop their economic contacts with the East.

It must be stated that the policy of economic sanctions applied by Washington is in no small measure also dictated by selfish goals. The thing is that the U.S. Government stubbornly imposes on its West European partners costly U.S. coal as an alternative for the power industry. This measure directly collides with the interests of the Polish People's Republic. People beyond the ocean realize full well that some West European states are important markets for Polish coal and thus a source of hard currency. But the American administration clearly does not want to acquiesce in anything beneficial to People's Poland. For several weeks now a crude campaign has been waged against Poland with a view to shaping the attitudes of West European states against the purchase of Polish coal. Even the U.S. trade secretary has joined this campaign, declaring that the present situation in Poland is allegedly arousing anxiety in European markets. This is why, he stated, they are doubtful about the possibility of long-term deliveries.

This subversive campaign has developed at a time when coal extraction in Poland is increasing every day. Of course, this extraction is still at a lower level than that of 1980, but who is the first to blame for this state of affairs?

Is it not Washington, which through its radio station Free Europe day and night calls on Solidarity extremists to sabotage coal extraction and organize strikes? This, of course, would result in a reduction of coal extraction and export. And in the meantime the traditional Polish export markets for this important power-industry fuel would be quickly grabbed by foreign -- first of all American -- coal merchants. While the Polish export to capitalist countries has decreased from 27 to 8 million tons, American companies (?placed) abroad 29 million tons of coal more than usual. Radio subversives from Radio Free Europe hastily declared in one of their programs that American coal can fully replace Polish deliveries.

Such then is this uncomplicated arithmetic which clearly demonstrates the real aims of the solicitude of the benefactors across the ocean for the well-being of Polish people. In fact, however, this is blatant robbery, an attempt to draw profits from the difficulties of Poland, difficulties for which, in many respects, the Western subversive and propaganda centers are responsible.

It is difficult to imagine a more hypocritical attitude toward socialist Poland than that shown by U.S. policy. Indeed, the American administration (?continues) to pay lip service to the need for the country's return to normality, but at the same time it has declared a genuine economic and trade war on People's Poland, thus hampering the stabilization of the situation.

Trampling on the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, on the UN Charter and on the elementary rules of international relations, President Reagan is using nearly all his public speeches as a platform for offensive attacks against the Polish leadership, for new threats about stepping up the sanctions, for unceremonious dictat on how Poles should organize their internal affairs. People in the U.S. capital forget, however, that we are talking about a sovereign socialist state which will not allow anyone to interfere in its internal affairs and which has faithful allies and friends always ready to come to its aid.

## AFL-CIO SEEN WAGING 'ANTI-POLISH' CAMPAIGN

LD062054 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] New York July 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy reports:

The reactionary leadership of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), used as an instrument in subversive activities against the Polish People's Republic, has announced the commencement of a campaign to put out in great numbers of copies and distribute "throughout the world" posters with an anti-Polish, anti-socialist taint. Labor bosses maintain that the purpose of this campaign is to "raise money" for the so-called "Polish workers' aid fund" set up by the AFL-CIO. In actual fact the case in point is to boost notably the financing of subversive operations against People's Poland -- operations paid for by AFL-CIO and CIA.

The fact that the scale of subversive, provocative activities against Poland is expanding is also evidenced by the fact that the anti-communist grouping, the League for Industrial Democracy, supplied with funds by CIA through the AFL-CIO, has begun to publish a feverently anti-socialist bulletin "Workers Under Communism".

Its authors do not bother to conceal that their aim is to lay special emphasis on Polish events, or to be more precise, to praise the enemies of People's Poland and to give broad publicity to their subversive activities. The bulletin willingly publishes the "writings" of ring-leaders of the Polish counter-revolutionary grouping KOS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and "Solidarity", by Polish emigrants who fled the country and are now employed by the subversive radio station "Liberty". These opuses in actual fact give instructions to anti-socialist elements how to incite the population to demonstrations against the legitimate authority in Poland and how to provoke disorders.

The revelations by the ring-leaders of counter-revolutionary forces in Poland once again confirm that, acting on instructions on anti-communist circles of the West, they to this very date have not given up their plans to overthrow the socialist system in Poland, to plunge the country into anarchy and chaos so as to restore the capitalist order, without stopping short of blood-shed and civil war.

## POLAND PROTESTS WESTERN RADIOS' INTERFERENCE

PM050931 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report from "The World Today" feature compiled by Yu. Romanov: "United Nations: Resolute Protest; Polish Delegation's Statement"]

[Text] At the session of the UN Committee on Information in New York the Polish delegation has issued a statement resolutely denouncing Western radio stations' hostile propaganda campaign against Poland, TASS reports.

On the pretext of information activity, and abusing the right of exchange of information, five Western radio stations, in particular the so-called Radio Free Europe, are pursuing a policy of blatant interference in Poland's internal affairs, the statement stresses. This activity is tantamount to propagandist aggression against Poland. The Polish authorities have full documentation confirming that the broadcasts by these five radio stations are a violation of the basic principles of international law and are aimed at provoking disorder.

The Western radio stations' activity is worsening the atmosphere of relations among states and is a challenge to the efforts to establish a fair exchange of information, the document points out.

Poland lodges a resolute protest against the use of the airwaves to interfere in Poland's internal affairs and aggravate international tension.

## POLISH NAVY DELEGATION VISITS SOVIET UNION

PM061131 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jun 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of Polish Navy political workers headed by Rear Adm L. Dutkowski, deputy commander of the Polish Navy for Political Affairs, visited the [USSR] Navy Political Directorate from 18-22 June.

There was a mutual familiarization with the work experience of the fraternal navies' political organs in educating personnel in a spirit of patriotism, socialist internationalism, high political vigilance and constant readiness to defend socialism's gain during the friendly meetings at the Navy Political Directorate and at the Twice-Red Banner Baltic Fleet, which the Polish political workers visited.

The guests visited the V.I. Lenin mausoleum and Moscow's revolutionary and combat memorials and saw the sights of the capital.

The Polish Navy political workers were received by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister.

The Polish political workers' delegation was also received by Adm A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Topical questions of party political work were discussed during the talk, which took place in a warm, cordial atmosphere.

## PRAVDA REPORTS MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM021511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 82 p 5

[TASS report: "MSZMP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Budapest, 26 Jun — The MSZMP Central Committee supports the constructive new Soviet peace proposals, says an information report published here on an MSZMP Central Committee plenum held under the chairmanship of J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

The document points out that the MSZMP Central Committee attaches great significance to the Soviet Union's pledge to renounce first use of nuclear weapons. The Hungarian public welcomes the accord reached between the USSR and the United States on the start of talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction.

The MSZMP Central Committee noted that the international situation remains tense. The main reason for this is the aggressive policy of imperialism and its desire to achieve military superiority and change the prevailing correlation of forces in the international arena in its favor.

Assessing the results of the 36th CEMA session in Budapest, the MSZMP Central Committee noted that it has considerably promoted the intensification of socialist economic integration and the development of the CEMA countries' cooperation. The session showed most graphically that in the present tense international situation, when the most reactionary imperialist circles want to impose an unprecedented arms race on the world and are seeking to curtail mutually advantageous economic relations, the socialist countries are focusing their efforts on peaceful building and are acting in the interests of expanding international cooperation.

The MSZMP Central Committee, the document stresses, and the entire Hungarian public resolutely denounce the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Arab people of Palestine. Tel Aviv's adventurist policy threatens the security of the peoples of this region and promotes the growth of international tension. It is essential to halt armed actions against Lebanon immediately and to withdraw Israeli troops from the country without delay.

Organizational questions were also examined. The plenum relieved A. Gyenes of his duties as secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. G. Azcel, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, and P. Varkonyi were elected secretaries of the MSZMP Central Committee.

## PRAVDA NOTES SIGNING OF GDR-FRG FINANCE ACCORD

PM061127 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "New Agreements Concluded"]

[Text] Berlin, 26 Jun — The GDR central press has published reports that new agreements have been concluded between the GDR and the FRG concerning several aspects of financial and economic relations between the two German states. It is primarily a case of an accord between the two countries. Governments concerning the terms for mutual interest-free credit for the period through 1985.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND notes that the documents which have been signed are based on the results of the meeting last December between E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt, and on the two sides' readiness to continue efforts for the further normalization of relations between them. The new accord between the GDR Government and the West Berlin Senat on trips and visits to the GDR by permanent residents of West Berlin serves the same goal.

The new documents attest to the sides' interest in the constructive development of mutual ties, which accords with the provisions of the Treaty on the Foundations of Relations Between the GDR and the FRG, the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin and the principles of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The process of the normalization of relations can continue only under conditions of peace and on the basis of concluded treaties while strictly observing the sides' sovereignty and equality. The GDR's position is not determined by considerations of expediency. In international relations the republic is guided by the interests of peace and peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems. That has been the case in the past, and so it will be in the future, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes.

## ROMANOV RECEIVES YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR ORLANDIC

PM060847 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 82 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Yugoslav Ambassador Received"]

[Text] In the Smolnyy yesterday G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy party Obkom, received M. Orlandic, Yugoslav ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, who is visiting Leningrad.

During the friendly conversation which took place, the successful development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations was noted. It was stressed that the permanent ties between the CPSU and the LCY are of especially important significance for the broad cooperation between the two countries in various spheres. During the conversation it was noted that the message of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, regarding the Soviet Union's renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons could play a constructive role in limiting the arms race and strengthening the process of international detente.

G.V. Romanov told the visitor of the main avenues of activity of the Leningrad party organization in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and implementing the country's Food Program, adopted by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, and of the preparations to fittingly greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

L.N. Zaykov, chairman of the Leningrad Gorispolkom, took part in the conversation. M.A. Yefimov, representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry in Leningrad, was present at the conversation.

## MOSCOW GORKOM HOSTS SOFIA PARTY DELEGATION

PM061537 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Visitors From Sofia"]

[Text] A delegation of the Sofia city BCP Committee arrived in Moscow yesterday at the invitation of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. It is led by Chudomir Aleksandrov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Sofia city party committee. The delegation comprises Stefan Dosev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and secretary of the Sofia city BCP Committee; Nedyalko Nedylakov, first secretary of the Sofia city BCP Kremikovtsi District Committee; Lyudmil Dakovskiy, chief of the Sofia city BCP Committee science and higher educational institutions sections; Boyanka (Strakhilova), weaver of the 8 March factory and Hero of Socialist Labor; and Vasil Vasilev, executive of the Sofia city party committee.

The delegation was met at Sheremetov airport by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; R.F. Dementyev, secretary of the party gorkom; and executives of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

I. Pashov, minister plenipotentiary of the Bulgarian Embassy in the Soviet Union, was in the welcoming party.

The same day the delegation from Sofia was received at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. In the conversation which took place, V.V. Grishin informed the visitors from the Bulgarian capital of the work of the city's party organization in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and of the preparation by the Communists and working people of the city for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

In his turn, Ch. Aleksandrov, first secretary of the Sofia city party committee, told of the work of the Communists and working people of Sofia in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and of the prospects for the development of the economy, sciences and culture of the Bulgarian capital in the eighth 5-year period.

During the conversation, they discussed questions connected with further strengthening friendly ties between the capital cities' party organizations and the Communists of Moscow and Sofia.

R.F. Dementyeva, L.A. Borisov, B.V. Nikolskiy and I.N. Ponomarev, Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretaries; and L.M. Perfilova, chief of the party gorkom foreign relations section, joined the conversation.

## ROMANIA'S ANDREI THANKS GROMYKO FOR MESSAGE

PM061049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Thanks Expressed for Congratulations"]

[Text] A telegram addressed to A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, has been received from Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Romanian foreign minister, expressing cordial thanks for the former's congratulations on his reappointment as Romanian foreign minister.

## MATERIALS ON U.S. SANCTIONS, EUROPEAN REACTION

### Trade War Impetus

PM051013 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Jun 82 p 3

[G. Kuznetsov article under rubric "Events and Judgments": "The 'Sword of Damocles' of Unity"; capitalized words published in boldface type]

[Text] The passions in the Western press over the conference of the capitalist world's "club of the select," which includes the United States, the FRG, France, Italy, Britain, Japan and Canada, have subsided. The time has come to interpret the trends that emerged pretty clearly in Versailles. These clearly show that the relations within the "big seven" are continuing to deteriorate. Each of the participants, as France's LE MATIN put it, is trying to "advance his own pieces on the chessboard."

Despite the internal disagreements that exist among them, the West European countries created, with Canada's help, something like a common line of defense in an attempt to protect themselves from the pernicious influence of U.S. economic policy. The point is that the Reagan administration, which is maintaining bank interest rates at an unmercifully high level in its struggle to curb inflation and is permitting colossal budget deficits because of its huge military appropriations, has not only brought about a serious economic recession with 10 million unemployed in its own country but is also exporting the crisis to other states. The policy of "expensive money" — that is, of loans issued by banks at very high interest — is literally stifling the West European countries' economies by causing a "flight" of capital to the United States for the sake of easy profits. This is leading to economic stagnation and is causing unemployment. This has topped 10 million in the EEC states. On the other hand, the United States and West Europe are suffering as a result of the trade expansionism of Japan, which at the same time protects its domestic markets from foreign competition. Protectionism — a war in which every country is fighting for itself — is intensifying in the sphere of the exchange of goods.

As for the United States, with Reagan's trip to Versailles and then to the NATO meeting in Bonn, it has been pursuing three objectives.

First, getting away with minimal concessions — and those purely verbal — to its West European partners, to guarantee for itself the continuation of the former policy of maintaining high interest rates and the speculative pressure of the dollar, whose exchange rate is artificially high, on other states' currencies, at the same time, on the pretext of combating "pernicious protectionism," to demand that markets be opened up even more widely to American products and capital.

Another aim is to present a "new image" of President Reagan for the sake of publicity. As CBS TV correspondent L. (Stahl) noted in a report from Paris, official Washington wanted to use the Versailles meeting to "revitalize the Western alliance, restore the U.S. leading role in that alliance and create for the President the reputation of a 'man of peace.'" Why? To "reassure the worried West European public," which rightly fears that Reagan's bellicose rhetoric in the cold war spirit and the headlong arms race by the United States along with the frank desire for world domination will draw mankind into nuclear catastrophe. The White House incumbent also needs the self-advertisement for "home consumption": His popularity in the United States is continuing to fall and in such cases American politicians turn to foreign policy in an endeavor to portray themselves as the leader of the whole world. It is true that even people in the West believe that "it is a more than difficult task to rectify Reagan's warlike image because it is bound up with U.S. foreign policy. And the main shortcoming of that policy, even in the opinion of THE FINANCIAL TIMES, the organ of British business circles, is that it "stems from anti-Sovietism and sets the task of creating a bipolar world whereas West Europe has abandoned that kind of approach" and so the American desire to unleash economic war on the Soviet Union is not meeting with a favorable response on our continent." [quotemarks as published]

However, the third U.S. objective boils down to precisely this.

Though it was unable, despite very strong pressure, to prevent the FRG and France from concluding agreements with the Soviet Union on the construction of gas pipelines (and within the framework of those agreements business contracts on loans and equipment deliveries have now been signed), the United States has still not abandoned its subversive efforts. Operating on the "by hook or by crook" principle, Washington has sharply intensified the pressure on its allies in recent weeks in an attempt to strengthen ITS control over THEIR trade and economic ties and over the output THEY are exporting and to establish ITS OWN, AMERICAN rules in the sphere of the granting of loans in the implementation of normal commercial deals in mutually advantageous INTERNATIONAL trade with the East. What lies behind this unprecedented interference in others' affairs is clear: [an attempt] to prevent the socialist states' economic growth.

In Bonn Reagan hoped to make the NATO allies join in the U.S. "crusade" against the USSR.

If you reduce the fancy phrases of the declaration by the participants in the Versailles meeting to their common denominator, they can be described as good wishes behind which different stances can be perceived. "The participants in the Versailles meeting are at the very least unanimous on one point: The world economy is in a state of crisis and everything possible must be done to get it out of that state. But, aside from that recognition, there is no common ground in the arguments of the leaders of the Western world," France's LE NOUVEAU journal believes. "Without excessive pessimism, all that is left is to recognize that they have completely different positions on the best way to get out of this situation." Indeed, how else can you assess the vague ideas for "coordinated development of the world economy" and calls for a struggle against unemployment which have already been voiced several times before without ever producing results? Although the agreed principle of "intervention in currency markets" -- that is, of suppressing speculation on the dollar -- was enshrined on paper in Versailles, the United States hedged its possible steps in this sphere with conditions regarding effective control by the IMF. But since the IMF acts on the instructions of Washington, as the main shareholder in the fund, this means that the expressed intention to seek together to "strengthen the international currency system" and counter the financial crisis will remain no more than empty talk; for the "struggle" has to be waged on terms that are to the advantage of the United States.

As for the prospects of a reduction in American discount rates, so important to West Europe's economy, the emptily resonant statement on this score shows only one thing: Running up against Reagan's stubborn refusal to listen to his allies, the meeting participants admitted the failure of the attempts to reach agreement.

In short, the meeting can be said to have been effectively confined merely to a statement of the collective powerlessness of the captains of the capitalist world to cope with the problems that have undermined the West's economy. They were unable to exorcise the specter of crisis haunting Versailles.

Characterizing the stance of the head of the American administration, France's LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS wrote that "Reagan arrived in Paris on the eve of the Versailles meeting full of self-confidence and aspiring to a leading role. The Americans are less ready than ever to make even the slightest concession. Moreover, they are filled with a firm determination to impose their views on their interlocuters." This applied above all to the demand addressed to the partners at the meeting that they declare economic war on the USSR. The American delegation made its purely formal "concessions" on currency and financial problems only as a tradeoff for the other meeting participants' joining in measures that would effectively signify an attempt to establish a trade blockade of the USSR.

It is worth emphasizing that West Europe certainly does not want to break with either the policy of detente or mutually advantageous economic cooperation. Moreover, the refusal of Soviet orders would mean the loss of thousands more jobs at a time when unemployment in the EEC countries is 8.7 percent. And conversely, cooperation ensures employment.

Thus the contract for the delivery of pipes alone will keep the enterprises of the West German Mannesmann busy for 4.5 million working hours and guarantees the workers and employees at 30 plants full employment for several years. Small wonder that FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt, Canadian Prime Minister P. Trudeau and others rebuked Reagan very sharply.

However, as a result of fierce bargaining and arm-twisting in the name of a show of "unity," the American delegation managed to include in the declaration a mention of the need to "display produce in the commercial sphere" and to limit export credits somewhat in trade with the East.

As H. Schmidt stated after the meeting, this decision will have no effect whatever on the FRG's "Eastern" trade. The French representatives spoke in more or less the same vein, albeit with some provisos. This shows that the "unanimity" was imposed. Overall, however, the declaration that was adopted shows that the main capitalist countries, under pressure from the United States, intend to still further complicate trade, credit and other economic ties with the CEMA countries.

The Washington leaders have been forced to maneuver under the pressure of the mighty people's movement for peace. However, their course of an arms race and of confrontation with the USSR in the political and economic spheres is toughening. And this is bound to cause concern on the part of their junior partners.

One last point: Despite the propaganda praises that the rightwing bourgeois press is heaping on Reagan the "peacemaker," he has still further revealed his face as a cold war knight.

## Zubkov Commentary

LD051926 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 5 Jul 82

["The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Excerpt] At his recent press conference President Reagan again made it clear that the administration intends to ignore the protest of its Western European partners against restricting the supply of equipment for the Western Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline. This insistence of the U.S. administration has been raised by Reagan to the level of principle.

What aims are sought by these sanctions? This is one more attempt to cause economic damage to the land of the soviets. It is a blow against Washington's allies, an effort to reduce trade contacts between the West and the East. Naturally this is one aspect of the U.S. administration's general course toward confrontation: creating a situation of tension in which it is easier to carry out both the arms race and its aggressive designs.

How did Western Europe respond to the American administration's sanctions? With workers' strikes like the one at the Essen plant in the FRG, all the way up to warnings about starting legal proceedings and lodging complaints against the United States at the International Court in the Hague. Life will show whether the West European partners of the United States will be able to disobey American demands.

As far as our country is concerned, we know that we shall be able to cope with the orders which had been placed with Western firms. Such things have already happened before. In various cities in our country, at large enterprises connected with the production of equipment needed for the construction of the Western Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline, meetings and gatherings have been held to express the determination to respond to the discriminatory measures of the U.S. administration, to respond with deeds, by putting to use new reserves which will make it possible to fill such important orders in a short time.

And in the West, specialists are calculating the losses which the firms will suffer following Reagan's bans. The sanctions will touch seven brances of American firms and 13 foreign companies. According to preliminary estimates, their losses will amount to $1.2 billion.

## Thatcher Statement

LD021056 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] London July 2 TASS -- The prime minister of Britain, Margaret Thatcher who usually agrees in everything with the White House, criticised the decision of the Reagan administration to embargo the supply of equipment under American licences for the construction of the Siberia-West European gas pipeline.

The question is, she says, whether one very storng power can prevent the implementation of the existing industrial contracts. She said she thought that this country was not right in taking such measures.

Speaking in the House of Commons of the British Parliament, Margaret Thatcher said that the administration's decision on the embargo will affect not only West European countries but also the United States because it undermines faith in industrial and trade contracts with a country which may at any moment scrap or violate them.

She said that unless an "unacceptable solution" is found, this move will have "serious consequences."

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, a newspaper close to the Conservative government, writes today that Europe is very much concerned by the United States' attempts to sabotage the gas-pipes project. The newspaper sees the main danger in the fact that differences over this project testify to a deterioration of relations between the United States and West European countries.

## UK Sincereity Questioned

LD022234 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] And now we follow with glance at the British scene. Today it's by our political observer, Valeriy Belyanskiy. He pinpoints the divergence of views emerging over the issue of economic relations with the Soviet Union and this is what he writes:

The British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, speaking in the House of Commons, has strongly criticized the American administration for trying to block the project to pipe Siberian gas to Western Europe. Mrs Thatcher said it was absolutely wrong for one very powerful world power to torpedo contracts already signed and the British Government was already committed to forbidding national companies to obey Washington's bidding.

Are the prime miniser's words to be seen as a flash of political realism in upholding sensible business agreements or is this an unexpected minirevolt against Washington's arrogance? When one considers all the previous efforts of the Conservative prime minister to do everything to revive the Anglo-American special relationship, it becomes highly doubtful that London is seriously entertaining the thought of swimming against the Washington tide.

What's more, it's appropriate to recall that it was largely thanks to Mrs Thatcher that the originally highly anti-American stand of the Common Market summit in Brussesl was modified. I refer to the summit that discussed the relations between the United States and Western Europe and, specifically, Reagan's decision to ban the sale of American manufacturing licences to European companies that make important components for the new pipeline that's to bring natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe. It's also worth recalling that the British prime minister herself took an active part in blocking East-West trade and other economic links when the American President enforced sanctions against the Soviet Union, following the introduction of martial law in Poland.

All this suggests that London's and Washington's strategic aims with respect to the Soviet Union and the socialist community in general coincide. As for Mrs Thatcher's latest sharp criticism of her senior partner, it is most likely that this was intended as domestic propaganda.

Washington's foreign policy has become so reckless that the British prime minister felt it would be wise to stage a little family quarrel, in order to demonstrate her (?independent) relation and build up her image of an authoritative leader. No doubt this is being done primarily with a view to the coming general election. Be this as it may, the words of criticism of the American administration have been uttered and THE SCOTSMAN sees them as a clear expression of the angry discontent of the European allies. Of course, when anti-American statements come from America's most loyal ideological and political ally, this does mean something.

At any rate, it is yet another reminder that the Atlantic Ocean is increasingly becoming not a link but a barrier between Western Europe and the United States. We will not support a trade war against the Soviet Union which threatens to become the start of a cold war, said the Federal German chancellor, Helmut Schmidt. President Francois Mitterrand has been equally unambiguous on the subject of economic relations with the East.

But to what extent can the West Europeans trust the United States in political and military matters? Considering that President Reagan has so easily forgotten his recent promises made in Bonn and Versailles not to hamper the economic cooperation of his partners with the Soviet Union, who can vouch that he won't ignore their interests just as readily and decide to punish Moscow for something with a preemptive nuclear strike? Who can vouch that the White House will not misuse the cruise missiles and Pershings to be deployed in Western Europe next year without consulting its allies? Only a few days ago, THE GUARDIAN remarked that America's indifference to the concern and intersts of her allies was becoming a joke. Quite so, but the joke isn't all that funny.

## AEG Chief's Visit

LD061750 Hamburg DPA in German 1549 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Moscow, 6 Jul (DPA) -- Chief of the AEG firm Heinz Duerr arrived in Moscow on Tuesday evening heading a delegation for talks on the Soviet-West European gas pipeline deal. Representatives of the Mannesmann firm, which has been supplying the USSR with pipes for decades, were also expected in the Soviet capital the same day.

Duerr's talks with leading Soviet representatives are concerned with the question of whether AEG's sudsidiary, Kanis, can complete its order worth more than DM700 million despite the U.S. embargo. At present the supply of the 47 gas turbines is scarcely likely because of the parts needed for this from General Electric.

The Soviet side is concerned mainly with finding out whether the West Europeans are in a position to fulfill their agreements on schedule despite the U.S. boycott.

## Spanish Delegation

LD061802 Moscow in French to Europe 1630 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] A Spanish delegation will arrive in Moscow at the end of July to negotiate gas purchases. Thanks to the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline, the USSR will be able to export annually 40 billion cubic meters of gas. Of this amount, 75 percent has already been contracted for by France, Italy, the FRG and Austria, which have signed agreements covering a 25-year period.

## Swiss Support

PM021249 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 15 June 1982 Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 1,300-word dispatch under the rubric "Letter from Switzerland" entitled "Realism -- An Imperative of the Hour" by correspondent V. Kuznetsov citing the comments of prominent members of the Swiss business world in support of continued trade cooperation with the USSR and criticizing U.S. trade sanctions against the Soviet Union and U.S. attempts to enlist Swiss support.

The increasing cost of living and unemployment in the country, as well as the interests of peace and detente, are among the reasons given for opposition to the U.S. sanctions policy.

### Leningrad Workers Meeting

LD020510 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Jul 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today at the workers' meeting of the Nevskiy Zavod imeni Lenina association in Leningrad a pledge was adopted aimed at ensuring the mass production of gas pumping units with a capacity of 25,000 kw for main gas pipelines. Recently we reported on the Vremya program about the benefit and great economic effect obtained from the use of such units. Leningrad enterprises producing them were united by their creative cooperation agreement. The Nevskiy Zavod is one of the signatories of the agreement. The firm is well known, and the trademark of the enterprise is found on the turbines operating on the Central Asia-central USSR, the Bukhara-Ural and many other main gas pipelines.

The equipment being produced here is exported to dozens of countries. The new 25,000 kw machines will be fitted to gas pipelines which will carry gas from Siberia. A considerable amount of turbines and other equipment must be supplied according to agreements with Western countries. The American administration, however, is hindering this in every way, by exerting open pressure on its West European partners. Such a policy, noted speakers at the meeting, is a direct intervention in the affairs of other countries. This was stated by lathe worker Vladimir Vasilyevich Demyanenko.

[Begin Demyanenko recording] We seriously condemn the policy of the Reagan administration and are fully determined to fulfill the pledges undertaken in the agreement, and will provide the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline with powerful new GTN-25 units. We will say plainly that the task set by the 26th CPSU Congress for the Neva machine builders and especially for our engineering and assembly shop is not one of the easiest, yet despite this we have already acquired some experience in the production of GTN-25 units. Our assemblers are taking a very active part in the perfecting of technological processes for assembling the machines. Taking this into consideration, the collective of the shop, after studying its capabilities, made additional pledges. It was decided to increase the production of GTN machines by two machines. [applause] [end recording]

Those attending the meeting appealed to all allied enterprises and design organizations involved in the production of equipment for the West Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline to support the Neva machine builders initiative.

## NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN BRITISH TASK FORCE CHARGED

LD061458 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1415 GMT 6 Jul 82

["Unlocking the Secret of the Sheffield" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jul (TASS) — The British destroyer Sheffield, which sank in the area of the Falkland/Malvinas Islands, had nuclear weapons on board which have created an underwater area of radioactive contamination. The Soviet journal LITERATURNAYA GAZETA (7 July issue) cites this opinion of British scientists.

The weekly's London correspondent, who communicated with the British Ministry of Defense, writes that they did not provide him with any facts to refute the reports about the presence of nuclear weapons on board the Sheffield. The Western press noted that the British fleet was armed with missiles and torpedoes with nuclear warheads with a regulated explosion capacity of 1.5-2.0 kilotons. Type-42 destroyers, to which the Sheffield belongs, are specially constructed as nuclear missile carriers.

Information has been leaked to the press from crewmen of the Sheffield that the destroyer was deliberately sunk, on orders from above, by British sailors using low-strength controlled explosions. This evidently was done because the conflagration which began as a result of the hit by an Argentine missile damaged the nuclear charges and could have harmed themmore. "In order to avoid catastrophe within sight of the whole world it was concealed underwater," Dr Paul Rodgers, an eminent British biologist and professor of the faculty of peace studies at Bradford University told a Soviet journalist.

The professor and his colleagues, who have a list of Lynx type helicopters fitted for dropping nuclear antiship bombs, have drawn attention to the fact that the quantity and number of these helicopters coincides with the quantity and number of Type-42 and 21 destroyers in the squadron. "From this we draw the conclusion: There were also nuclear depth charges on the ships Coventry, Ardent and Antelope which also died," said Dr Rodgers.

"Damaged nuclear depth charges shed radioactive plutonium. The water is being contaminated. Given the shallow depth at which the Sheffield is lying, the poison may easily reach the shore. The secret of the Sheffield must be revealed for the sake of saving nature and man!" he stated.

## PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM CYPRUS ON VISIT

### Received by Kuznetsov

LD061336 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jul (TASS) -- The Soviet Union has always been and is still on the side of those who struggle for their national liberation and for the right to a peaceful and free life, stated Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He received in the Kremlin today a delegation from the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus led by its chairman, Yeoryios Ladhas.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov noted the important significance of the Soviet peace initiatives contained in the speeches by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He stressed that the Soviet people are in solidarity with the struggle of the Cypriot people for national independence, sovereignty and the territorial integrity of their country, that the USSR supports the policy of nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus, favors the withdrawal from the territory of the islands of all foreign troops and the solution of the Cyprus question taking into consideration the legitimate interests of both communities without any kind of interference from outside.

Yeoryios Ladhas stated that Cyprus shares the USSR's viewpoint on the need to seek ways to normalize the international situation. He stressed that Cyprus thinks highly of the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons contained in the message from Leonid Brezhnev to the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. The guest expressed his gratitude for the solidarity and support which the Soviet Union offers to the people of Cyprus in their difficult struggle for national independence and sovereignty.

### Visit to Supreme Soviet

LD061450 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] [no dateline received] -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Vasiliy Kuznetsov today received in the Kremlin a delegation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus headed by its chairman Yeoryios Ladhas.

In the course of the conversation that passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere Vasiliy Kuznetsov familiarised the members of Parliament from Cyprus with the achievements of the Soviet people in communist construction and told them about the peaceloving foreign policy of the USSR. The Soviet Union has always come out and is coming out on the side of those who are struggling for their national liberation, for the right to a peaceful and free life, he stressed. Vasiliy Kuznetsov noted the big importance of the Soviet peace initiatives contained in the speeches made by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev.

Noting the successful development of Soviet-Cyprus relations in various fields, he stressed that Soviet people solidarise with the struggle of the Cyprus people for national independence, for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country, that the USSR supports the policy of non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus, comes out for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territory of the island, for the solution of the Cyprus question with due account for the lawful interests of both communities without any whatsoever outside interference.

Yeoryios Ladhas thanked the Supreme Soviet of the USSR for the possibility to visit the Soviet Union and study the life and successes of its people. The hospitality accorded to us on Soviet soil, he said, is vivid evidence of the friendship that links our countries and peoples.

The guest stated that Cyprus shares the viewpoint of the USSR concerning the need to find ways of normalising the international situation. He stressed that the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear arms, contained in Leonid Brezhnev's message to the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, is highly appreciated in Cyprus.

The head of the delegation expressed gratitude for the Soviet Union's solidarity with and support for the people of Cyprus in its difficult struggle for national independence and sovereignty.

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The delegation paid a visit to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Conviction was expressed during the conversation there that the arrival of Cyprus members of Parliament in the Soviet Union would serve the further strengthening of cooperation between the parliaments, and of friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

On the same day the guests visited the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall. The members of Parliament visited the "V.I. Lenin's study and flat in the Kremlin" Museum and inspected the Great Kremlin Palace.

## WEST BERLIN COMMUNIST DELEGATION VISITS CPSU CC

PM051201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "West Berlin Communists in USSR"]

[Text] A delegation of leading party workers of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW] led by D. Ahrens, deputy chairman of the SEW, was in the Soviet Union from 15-25 June at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The West Berlin Communists visited Moscow and Naberezhnyye Chelny and had talks at the CPSU Central Committee's International section and Agriculture section.

The SEW representatives voiced their full support for the new peace initiatives expounded in the message from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, and confirmed the determination of West Berlin's Communists to devote all their strength to the struggle to consolidate peace on the European Continent.

## U.S. OFFER TO SEND MARINES TO BEIRUT ASSESSED

### Pretext for Occupation

LD062054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 6 Jul 82

[From the "International Dairy" program presented by Valentin Gubernatorov]

[Text] Israeli radio has broadcast a report that the United States has expressed willingness to send ships of its Sixth Fleet as well as 1,600 Marines to Beirut, allegedly to assist in the evacuation of Palestinians from the surrounded city. The American side has not yet confirmed the Israeli radio report.

No matter how paradoxical this may appear, Washington might embark upon the implementation of such plans, but not, of course, to evacuate the population from Beirut. This kind of action would primarily be the pretext for the Americans to take part in the occupation of the Lebanese capital. History shows that the occupiers are trying with all their might to hold on to the lands they have seized.

It is difficult to say now whether the Israeli radio has broadcast yet another piece of deliberate misinformation, but there is no doubt at all that the present American administration supports Tel Aviv's aggression and is not beyond warming its hands over it.

### Stronghold for RDF

LD062010 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Viktor Olin commentary]

[Excerpt] The threat hanging over the lives of hundreds of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians does not prevent President Reagan from getting gratification from horse rides on the weekend. The blood being spilled in Lebanon does in no way influence the massive shipments of American weaponry, by means of which Israel is implementing the policy of genocide.

(?Prominence) to this position came on Tuesday from Israeli radio, which reported that the United States is ready to send Marines to Beirut to — according to the report — watch the evacuation of the Palestinians. The State Department spokesman confirmed that negotiations on this score are in progress. Thereby the Israeli invasion into Lebanon is being viewed in Washington from the viewpoint of getting still another stronghold for the American Rapid Deployment Force with police functions in the Middle East.

## USSR CANNOT BE INDIFFERENT TO MIDEAST SITUATION

LD071022 Moscow TASS in English 1001 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 7 TASS — "The brigand invasion of Lebanon's territory by the Israeli interventionists has heightened tensions in the Middle East to the utmost. There is more explosive material in that area today than there was yesterday," Leonid Zamyatin stresses.

In his article in the MOSCOW NEWS weekly (the issue of July 11) Zamyatin writes: "The attempts at replacing political settlement with crude military force can produce only one result: The problem of Middle East settlement overgrows here with even greater complexities, and the knot is getting even tighter."

Leonid Zamyatin points out that the USA shares responsibility for the aggression against Lebanon. "The USA armed the aggressors and is encouraging their expansionist policy. The Camp David deal has given a free hand to the Israeli aggressor, and as a result of the agreement on "strategic cooperation" between the USA and Israel Tel Aviv found itself under an "American military umbrella".

Zamyatin stresses that the Palestinian problem "should be resolved in the context of a political settlement for the entire Middle East region", and a Middle East settlement "should be pursued through convening an international conference". The Israeli troops "should be withdrawn from all the occupied Arab territories. The legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine should be recognised as well as the rights of the other peoples inhabiting that region."

"The Soviet Union cannot be indifferent to what is going in the Middle East. That area is in direct proximity to the borders of the USSR. Therefore our country is interested in what is going on there not in abstract terms, but from the view point of its own security," the article says.

## SOVIET, ARAB INTERESTS IN MIDEAST IDENTICAL

LD061930 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 6 Jul 82

["There Is No Military Solution to Palestinian Issue" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 6 TASS — No terror against the Palestinians in Lebanon can remove the Palestinian problem from the agenda of history — this is the view of Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Oriental Studies Institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Igor Belyayev, doctor of economics and chief of the Foreign Policy Department of the newspaper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. Their dialogue is carried by the July 7 issue of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

They stressed that, no matter how hard Begin, Sharon or Reagan might lure the hope that some "new times without an Arab Palestine" will come after the war in Lebanon ends, there will be nothing of the kind. There is no military solution to the Palestinian problem. The Draconian measures taken by the Israelis to create conditions for a "post-Palestinian era" in Lebanon itself will not help.

"Those who believe that the Israeli-American invasion of Lebanon has led to the 'expulsion of the Soviet Union from the Middle East', are mistaken", Belyayev said. "It is now necessary to stress with special force that the Soviet interests in the Middle East are identical with the national interests of the Arab states. We want to see the Middle East free from foreign occupation and foreign military presence. We want it to develop in every way, we want to see the Arab countries economically strong. We want these countries to decide the destinies and be masters of their material resources and their future".

The participants in the dialogue said they believed that the essence of a fair settlement to the Middle East problem is that "all the parties concerned should be involved in it, so that the Palestinian problem might be solved at last. It is impossible even to pronounce the word 'peace' in the Middle East unless this problem is solved".

## U.S. POLICY IN MIDDLE EAST EXAMINED, ASSESSED

### Foreign Policy Shift

LD051948 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 2 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Alexander Haig, who has resigned from the post but is continuing to perform the duties of U.S. secretary of state, a few days ago met with George Shultz who has been appointed to replace him but who has not yet assumed his duties. It has been reported that their private talks lasted for over 3 hours and dealt mostly with the problem of the Near East. This meeting has again caught the attention of political observers following the twists and turns of American diplomacy in the Near East.

It is widely known that Washington inspired the Israeli destruction in Lebanon, that it financed and armed the aggressor and that it is now sabotaging all UN efforts to end the bloody slaughter.

We have decided that the PLO must exist no more and that it is necessary to destroy it — this is Israel's policy as outlined by its defense minister, Sharon, who is known particularly for his striking insolence. Washington fully supports this position. It is not in vain that the negotiations by Washington's emissary to the Near East, Habib, according to the Washington POST, are being conducted in a manner that the Lebanese do not know whether he speaks on behalf of the U.S. or Israel. The so-called new American plan for settling the crisis, which Secretary of State Haig sent to the interested parties, boils down to the banning of the PLO from Lebanon and the evacuation of the Syrian forces from the country.

Yet, events in the Near East are not developing according to the U.S.-Israeli scenario. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, circumstances are forcing the Reagan administration to shift the emphasis of its Near East policy. The reason is that, first of all, the interventionists failed to crush the armed resistance of the Palestinian fighters and the Syrian Armed Forces. They have inflicted considerable losses on the aggressor and are not at all willing to stop the struggle.

Second, it seems that Washington misjudged the position of the Arab states, including the so-called moderate ones and pro-American regimes. The question raised by Fahd — the new king of Saudi Arabia — in his message to Washington wondering if they are trying to annihilate all Arabs, is one more proof of the existence of anti-American feelings in Arab countries.

Third, the departure of Haig, who wholly and fully supported the Israeli aggression, and the arrival in his place of industrialist Shultz, who has close business relations with the Arab countries, is also expected to play a certain role in the shifting foreign policy emphasis. All these have led to what we may call a new strategy on the part of Washington — without undermining in any way its strategic alliance with Tel Aviv, the U.S. is hoping to make all sorts of advances in the area and to coax the Arab regimes more in line with its goals. The U.S. needs all its friends in the Near East, whether Israel likes it or not, is the view of U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger — a position which has been rejected by Haig but which is apparently supported by Shultz. Weinberger and his allies are convinced, according to the Washington POST, that the Israelis have an overwhelming military superiority in the Near East and, therefore, it is time to instill in Israel's Arab neighbors a greater sense of self-confidence through the sale of American weapons. Thus, Washington first arms the aggressor to the teeth, pushes it into a war of destruction in a neighboring state and then demonstrates its concern for the security of Arab states by increasing the supply of American weapons to them. Let them kill more of each other, as former American President Truman would have said, seems to be the new emphasis of Washington's policy in the Near East about which the American press is writing so much these days.

## 'Perfidious Designs'

LD061520 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 6 Jul 82

["What Settlement Washington Is After?" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 6 TASS — TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The policy of first and pacifying words — this is how one can characterize the course of the Reagan administration in the Middle East. This is reaffirmed most obviously by the bloody events in Lebanon where the Israeli occupationists, with the complicity of the United States, unleashed a war of extermination of the Palestinian Arabs. On the one hand, the Reagan administration ensures full freedom of Tel Aviv's actions against Arab peoples, on the other hand it hypocritically declares about the desirability of ceasefire in Lebanon and the earliest "settlement" of the conflict.

Thus, Deputy White House Press Secretary Speakes told American journalists yesterday in Santa Barbara, California, where President Reagan stopped over, that, in the opinion of the U.S. President, it is necessary to attain settlement in Lebanon as soon as possible, since delay in this issue adds to the probability of resumption of hostilities. But what is concretely implied by that and what settlement in Lebanon and the Middle East as a whole that Washington is after? [sentence as received]

The Reagan administration makes no secret of its desire to turn the whole Middle Eastern region into its military-political bridgehead and to lay hands on the natural resources of Arab countries, above all oil. With this aim the American Government does its utmost to strengthen its "strategic partner" -- Israel which fulfills the functions of anti-Arab gendarme. It is through the hands of Israel that the United States seeks to suppress in Arab countries progressive and national liberation forces. The main strike is directed against the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is the militant vanguard and the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. In Washington they believe that when the Palestine Resistance movement is liquidated by the Israeli aggressors, the Palestinian problem itself will exist no longer and consequently there will be no question of self-determination of the Arab people of Palestine and a state of their own.

Washington and Tel Aviv leaders believe that expansion of the so-called Camp David process is one of the means of furthering these perfidious designs. By military strikes they seek to make Lebanon and Syria join the anti-Arab separate deal between Israel, the United States and Egypt and thereby legalize in the eyes of the Arab peoples the U.S. and Israeli hegemonistic claims in the Middle East. The stake was made on rough military force, on aggression and seizure of Arab lands.

White House representatives in word express "concern" over the bloody events in Lebanon. But this "concern" can be compared with politeness of a butcher who, while putting a loop on the neck of the convict, sympathetically asks him: "Doesn't the rope chafe your neck, sir?"

## U.S., ISRAEL SEEKING TO WIPE OUT PALESTINIANS

LD021744 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] In our commentary, Leonid Levchenko looks at the situation in Lebanon. These are the points he makes:

Despite the cease-fire, Israel continues to subject besieged western Beirut to wanton shelling and Prime Minister Begin has threatened to resume hostilities with every means at Israel's disposal in a bid to wipe out the PLO forces.

The genocide Israel is carrying out in long-suffering Lebanon has taken a toll of more than 15,000 killed and over 50,000 wounded among the Lebanese and Palestinians. Such barbarous annihilation of human life with the approval of Washington can only be compared with the Nazis atrocities in Wlrld War II or with the United States' aggression in Vietnam when the United States used pellet bombs, chemical weapons, and other weapons of mass destruction in an attempt, as it said at the time, to bomb Vietnam into the stone age.

According to reports from Beirut, Israel is making more and more use of nerve gas and other chemical weapons against the PLO forces, the Syrian troops in the Arab peacekeeping force, and against Lebanese civilians. Hospitals are admitting increasing numbers of cases with extensive burns and deep wounds from American-made phosphorous and cluster bombs. Israel's vandalism in Lebanon challenges the Geneva agreements that banned the use of chemical weapons and the international convention that prohibits or limits the use of weapons which can do extreme damage or are nonselective. Cluster and pellet bombs are just such weapons.

President Reagan said at his latest news conference that he was disturbed by the news that Israel was using pellet bombs in Lebanon. Yet it is no secret that those bombs, along with other sophisticated weapons, have been coming from the United States.

What is more, Israel's plans for an attack on Lebanon were agreed in advance with Washington. You will remember that right after Israel invaded Lebanon the White House rolled out the red carpet for Prime Minister Begin. These facts show President Reagan's insincerity in his statement to newsmen.

When it comes to the Palestinian problem, there are no differences between the government of Israel and the United States.

Both are eager to deprive the Palestinians of their lawful right to statehood, and both obviously want to solve the problems simply by wiping out the Palestinians. Lebanon has become a joint American-Israeli testing ground for the weapons of mass destruction which Washington intends to use at some time in the future, say, in El Salvador, Guatemala, Southeast Asia or Africa -- in short, wherever Washington thinks the United States has vital interests.

## PIECEMEAL SOLUTIONS INAPPROPRIATE FOR MIDEAST

PM061331 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by political observer Pavel Demchenko: "Crusade by Washington and Tel Aviv"]

[Excerpts] For 3 weeks the flames of military conflagration have been raging over Lebanese soil. The flourishing cities of Tyre and Sidon have quite recently been turned into ruins. The Israeli forces encircling Beirut from the south and west are striking from point-blank range against the city overflowing with refugees, systematically destroying district after district and sowing death and grief.

Thus Israel is trying to establish its own practices in the Near East and above all to rout the PLO by force of arms. But can these be the means to resolve the Palestinian problems and force the Palestinians to leave their homeland? Of course not. Is Israel offering them anything? Practically nothing apart from the eternal occupation of their lands. It is also hard to believe that the Syrian people will forgive the casualties that they have suffered like the loss of the Golan Heights. It is clear that the seeds of retribution and the possibility of a new eruption are hidden here. Taking advantage of its military superiority provided by Washington, Israel is endangering the peaceful future of its own population which is forced to live under constant tension and deprivation caused by total militarization.

For Washington's part, it views Israel as its own Near East policeman carrying out the will of American hegemonism. Everything indicates that Israel is following the course of U.S. policy, operating within the framework of the two countries' "strategic alliance." As is well known, this alliance is of a clearly expressed anti-Soviet trend. Begin, for example, has more then once offered his territory for U.S. bases and his harbors as stopovers for the U.S. 6th Fleet which is equipped with nuclear weapons. It is clear that all of this is aimed against the military balance that has emerged in the world, and is leading to a broadening of confrontation in the international arena.

A fleeting glimpse at the map is sufficient to see that the Near East is in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet Union's southern borders. Events there cannot fail to affect our interests. The Soviet Government recalled this with utmost firmness in its official statement a few days ago.

Our country considers it impossible to resolve Near East problems by force or piecemeal as the Americans want to, by concluding agreements of the Camp David type. A universal peaceful settlement is needed whose framework will take account of the interests of all the peoples, both Arab and Israeli and will create a Palestinian state.

Together with the world's progressive forces, our country demands an end to the aggression in Lebanon and the withdrawal of Israeli forces from its territory.

## GREATER ACTIVE ARAB SUPPORT FOR LEBANON URGED

### Bereznikovskiy Comment

LD061644 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 6 TASS — TASS commentator Igor Bereznikovskiy writes: The criminal scheme of the Israeli aggressor to seize west Beirut by force of weapons is not only fraught with the threat of a new outrageous act of massive extermination of Arabs, but is also an attempt by Washington and Tel Aviv to destroy the Palestine Liberation Organisation, to set up a subservient regime in Lebanon, to weaken Syria — so far the aggressor's only active opponent in the Arab world, and to deal a blow at the progressive national liberation forces in the Middle East.

Under the present circumstances, of great importance are appeals by the world public, statesmen and politicians, demanding that Israel be stopped, that no new massive bloodshed be allowed in Lebanon, that the aggressor be made to withdraw. Note should be taken of a statement by Secretary General of the Arab League Chedli Klibi, who warned the Reagan administration, according to the newspaper the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, that if it allowed Israel to destroy west Beirut and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, "serious damage" would be caused to the American interests in Arab countries. Klibi urged the United States to preserve the political immunity of the PLO.

Also of great importance are the demands of the Arab public that the Arab countries and peoples display unity and deliver effective assistance to the defenders of Beirut. Such measures were urged recently at an extraordinary session of the Arab National Congress, which has ended in Tripoli the other day. They also demanded sanctions against the United States, among them an embargo on oil supplies to the United States and withdrawal of Arab assets from American banks.

The goals of the struggle against the Israeli aggressor and their American masters and patronizers are not served, however, by the stand taken by some "moderate" Arab regimes. At a meeting in Tunis, for example, the Arab foreign ministers failed to adopt concrete decisions or to take measures to repulse the Israeli invasion, to demand withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon in line with U.N. resolutions. So far the Arab leaders have not succeeded in calling a summit conference, which might play a mobilizing role in uniting the Arabs.

The conclusion that can be made is that the Arab world has not yet acquired unity, nor political will, nor strength to oppose the aggressor at this extremely crucial point.

As for Washington and Tel Aviv, they use the disunity of the Arabs and rely on "strategic cooperation" to carry out their expansionist and hegemonistic plans in the Middle East, to prevent a peaceful and just settlement in this explosive region. According to an open admission of President Reagan, they seek to create as many Egypts as possible and to draw the largest possible number of Arab countries into the Camp David process. It is quite obvious that a sooner elimination of Arab discords, the Arabs' unity and coordination in the struggle against the aggression show a good way to success in defeating the criminal plans of Tel Aviv and its patronizer across the ocean.

### Libyan, FLN Appeals

LD021942 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] The steadfastness and confrontation countries have launched an extensive campaign to amass all the Arab energy and [words indistinct] efforts of peace-loving countries and the progressive and democratic world public opinion in the struggle to put an immediate halt to the barbaric Israeli aggression against Lebanon. The leader of the Libyan revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has addressed an appeal to leaders of the Arab countries to strengthen the reaction to the Israeli aggression and protect the Palestinians from annihilation. He had previously addressed an appeal to Arab countries to send their forces to help the combatant Palestinians and Lebanese.

However, regrettably, that appeal did not receive a quick response. Now the danger is not only faced by the combatant Palestinians and Lebanese who are defending west Beirut, but also by the peaceful residents in this sector of the Lebanese capital.

George Habash, leader of the PFLP [Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine], stated that there are 3.05 million women and children there and they must be rescued from the danger of an Israeli attack. In reality, the aggressors have proved their heroism in the struggle against the peaceful residents. It would not be unlikely for them to commit new crimes of the most vile nature. Therefore, the appeals for effective joint action, which have been made with increasing strength recently throughout the Arab world, are important to all Arabs. Their meaning is clear: The time has come for the Arab world to move, shake off the dust of laziness and prepare its huge resources and capabilities, including the fearful oil weapon, to influence the anti-Arab forces. This is required by the memory of the aggressors' victims and by the need to save those who have been subjected to the Zionist and imperialist bloody sword.

The appeal, published in Algiers by the National Liberation Front [FLN] and addressed to all progressive and democratic forces in the world, includes a call to join the determined struggle to halt the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. The Algerian FLN has called on all fraternal parties, friendly countries and international organizations to do their best to achieve that objective and to offer medical and other aid to the victims of Israel's criminal policy in Lebanon.

## ISRAEL IGNORING WORLD OPINION IN ITS ACTIONS

LD021540 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 2 Jul 82

["Aggressor Growing More Impudent" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS — TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes:

While increasing psychological pressure on the defenders of west Beirut and evidently trying to blackmail them, the Israeli war hawks issue increasingly impudent threats. Prime Minister Begin stressed again that Israel will not "put up" with continued Palestinian military presence in Lebanon while Foreign Minister Shamir went still further, saying that "there is an end to Israel's patience."

Indeed, the impudence of the overweening aggressors has no limits. Israel which grossly violated elementary standards of international law and invaded the territory of a sovereign Arab state, now dictates its own terms, makes ultimatum-like demands and is establishing by fascist methods its own "order" in the occupied foreign land.

Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, member of the PLO Executive, speaking at a press conference in Damascus, said that the conspiracy of silence with the help of which certain Arab regimes hope, as he put it, to "fence themselves off from the events in Lebanon," only makes it easier for the aggressors to carry out their plans.

At the same time 'Abd Rabbuh highly appreciated Syria's position and stressed its determination in fighting back the aggression which was prepared and carried out with the participation of the USA.

In the present situation, the Palestinian leader went on, the member-states of the National [as received] Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation are called upon to take urgent steps to help the defenders of Lebanon, to expose the traitorous inaction of the reactionary forces in the region and to strike a blow at the political and economic interests of the USA in the Middle East.

It is feared in Washington's official circles that Israel's thrust into west Beriut may, at last, cause the Arabs to take effective retaliatory measures. Thus, American Senator Charles Percy said that such an action may lead to a new Arab oil embargo. There will be general carnage and harsh measures of retribution may be taken against the United States, the senator said. He recalled that an embargo on oil shipments to the United States was already imposed by Arab countries after the Arab-Israeli war of 1973.

As to the question of "patience" which Israel lacks, if there is a limit to somebody's patience it is to the patience of the world community whose opinion is being ignored by Tel Aviv because it has the backing of the USA. It is well-known that the United Nations demanded more than once an immediate and unconditional pull-out of Israeli troops from Lebanon. Such a demand was made specifically in the resolution of the special General Assembly session on the Palestine issue. It were only Israel and the United States that voted against this resolution and thus found themselves in complete isolation. Their stand showed again the criminal character of the American-Israeli military and political alliance, an alliance spearheaded against the Arab states and the Arab national-liberation movement.

The ruling Zionist circles of Tel Aviv have evidently forgotten that the State of Israel was established in accordance with the General Assembly's resolution on the division of Palestine of November 29, 1947. At present the rulers of Israel, ignoring numerous decisions and resolutions of this representative international organization, thus actually undermine the legal basis of the existence of their own state and jeopardize the future of their people.

Israel's barbarous aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples is condemned by the world public. Genocide in Lebanon must be ended. Withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese soil and safeguarding of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to national self-determination are now absolutely essential for stabilizing the situation in the Middle East.

## RPP COMPARES ISRAELI ACTIONS TO WWII HOLOCAUST

TA052144 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1800 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Former UN Secretary General U Thant said once that the first victim of wars is the truth. This recent Israeli war -- the aggression against Lebanon -- has resulted in, so far, thousands of victims. One of the first victims was the truth; U Thant was correct. Hypocritical words as well as slanders were heard from the Israeli leaders as an accompaniment to the army's invasion. What did Prime Minister Begin say when his army was holding onto nearly half of Lebanon? He said Israel did not invade any country. He called it the peace for Galilee operation. The French paper (?LE MONDE) cynically observed that if Israel's actions in Lebanon are peace, would it not be better to wage war? A closer scrutiny of the region's events reveals that those who talk about peace are exactly those who wage wars. Israeli Defense Minister Sharon, who is personally supervising the campaign to invade Lebanon, declared that terror endangers peace in the Middle East. It seems then the genocide on the part of the Israeli militarists toward the Palestinian Arab people is nothing but war against terrorism.

Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir said Israel is prepared to withdraw from Lebanon immediately upon the establishment of a multinational force so that the terrorists will be unable to return and repeat their attacks on the northern part of Israel. Shamir said this without noticing that his remarks give rise to an inevitable question: How far should the (?Lebanese) have gone into Israel to ensure that there was no aggression against southern Lebanon? This is topsy-turvy logic, an inevitable outcome of the attempts to present a lie as truth. Hypocrisy naturally accompanies arbitrary acts. As a cause for the aggression against Lebanon, Israel chose the assassination attempt against the ambassador in London. The PLO then denied any connection to this act and it transpired that provocateurs who presented themselves as the fighters of the Palestinian Resistance movement were involved in it and they are connected to the CIA and the Mossad.

Thus, the logic of the real terrorism is uncovered. Israel is making use of provocateurs, of terrorists to justify a large-scale invasion which was planned a long time ago into a neighboring Arab country. It is Israel which is today called a terrorist country throughout the world. One increasingly hears another definition when Israel's policy is talked of today -- fascism. This is how many statesmen, including some who are not hostile to Israel, define the acts of the Israeli Government. By the way, one of the first people to describe Begin as a fascist was David ben-Gurion.

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky emphasized that the invasion of Lebanon was a catastrophe to [word indistinct] Israel whose world prestige has been totally undermined. (?It was difficult for him to express this) but in his opinion the Israeli Government is a semi-facist government. He added that every government which treats a minority as Isreal treats the Palestinians in this war is a semifascist government. What then was the Israeli invasion of Lebanon? An act of aggression, genocide, terrorism or fascism? Spinosa at the time said [words indistinct]. It is clear that this act was criminal. It was a crime against peace, against law, against another people and hence a crime against humanity. The comparison to fascism is a tragic paradox for the Israelis, many of whom still remember the Nazi criminals' acts against their own people.

It is not accidental that many different papers have lately drawn a comparison between the tragedy of the Palestinians besieged in the ruined Beirut and the Warsaw ghetto rebels. The aggression against Lebanon and the annihilation of the Palestinians are crimes against the people of Israel. Right are those who believe that the Israelis should ask themselves whether their leaders' belligerent policy will ever be able to guarantee life without wars for Israel's children.

In the opinion of the leaders of a series of Jewish organizations in France, for example, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was clear madness, the committing of suicide from the point of view of the future of Israel's Jews. The British paper, THE GUARDIAN, believes that Israel's only hope is that the responsibility for the crime will fall on those who hold onto the ruling reins only and not on the entire country. Every crime is followed by a penalty and those who torture Lebanon today will not escape the penalty.

## TASS CORRESPONDENTS REPORT ON FIGHTING IN LEBANON

### Air Strikes Against Syrians

LD030908 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 3 TASS -- TASS commentator Roman Pavlov writes -- The public learns of ever new facts testifying to considerable losses which the Israeli troops sustained in the course of the invasion of Lebanon. Mass media of the United States and Israel nevertheless continue intensively building up reports on "decisive victories" of Israeli aviation in the Lebanese sky. The actions of the latest American made F-15 and F-16 fighter-bombers and Israeli fighter planes Kfir were extolled in every way. The Western propaganda deliberately keeps silent on a number of important circumstances which enabled the aggressor in some cases to attain a limited military success.

Such circumstances are specifically the fact that massive blows of the Israeli Air Force were struck on a rather limited anti-aircraft defence force of Syria in Lebanon. The task of Syrian anti-aircraft defence units in the Al-Biqa Valley was only to protect the Syrian units, part of the inter-Arab peace force in Lebanon. Those anti-aircraft defence units of the Syrian Arab Republic were isolated from the main forces located on Syria's territory.

It is to be noted that Israeli planes did not violate a single time the air space of the Syrian Arab Republic. Obviously in Tel Aviv they remember well the heavy losses which were sustained by the Israeli Air Force in the sky of Syria and Egypt in 1973 from Soviet-made anti-aircraft missiles.

Reporting the air fighting in Lebanon, the Israeli propaganda does not mention the fact that Syrian aviation, as different from the Israeli, did not have a ramified network of radar stations, and that complicated its actions. In cases when Syrian pilots had reliable radar support and when the enemy did not have overwhelming superiority in force, Israeli vultures preferred to avoid fighting. The aggressor's aviation was losing to the Syrian side particularly in manoeuvrable low-altitude fighting. The Syrians were able to quickly and fully restore the losses sustained and the fighting efficiency of their units. This fact showing that the Israeli data on the damage inflicted was obviously overstated.

It is also known that Israel's General Staff planned to complete the operations in Lebanon in two-three days. But those plans were not to be materialized owing to heroic resistance to the invaders and efficiency of the blows struck with the help of Soviet-made weapons.

## Hold on Beirut Tightening

LD061434 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut July 6 TASS — TASS correspondents Leonid Volnov and Aleksandr Bogatyrev report:

In building up tensions and striving to take the defenders of west Beirut by starvation, the Israeli interventionists are tightening their stranglehold on Beirut, which has turned into a complete blockade. Israel is disregarding the resolution of the U.N. Security Council on Lebanon on the need to resume communication between the Christian and Moslem parts of the Lebanese capital, unhindered admission of transport with cargoes for the population of the western sector. Lebanon's Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan told a news conference that the Israeli blockade of western Beirut has left 700 thousand of its inhabitants without water, electricity, food and telephone services. He described the Israeli blockade as a criminal one and aimed at burying every hope for talks.

The situation in the beleaguered part of the city is deteriorating. Yesterday Israeli patrols closed the last crossing point via the Beirut sea port, through which it was still possible to deliver some necessary cargoes. The checkpoint set by the occupiers in the port has prevented the sending of trucks with medicines, which are badly needed in the city, flour and other foodstuffs. As a result of incessant shelling in the course of the past 30 hours of densely populated residential neighbourhoods in the Lebanese capital and Palestinian refugee camps tens of apartment houses, administrative and other buildings have been destroyed. Fires broke out, which could not be put out because of lack of water. Yesterday the presidential palace in Baabda came under fire.

The defenders of the city continue holding their positions. In the course of fighting yesterday the Israeli units lost eight tanks and five army bulldozers, which were attempting to make a passage in the barricades. Some 80 Israeli men and officers were killed and injured. In the evening Israel once again declared a ceasefire, which the agressor, as events have shown, is actively using to regroup its forces and strengthen its positions.

Commenting on the course of military operations in Lebanon over the past month, the Palestinian WAFA news agency points out that the united detachments of the Palestinian Resistance movement and the Lebanese national patriotic forces supported by the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force succeeded in paralyzing the actions of 40 percent of the Israeli Army and in preventing the capture of Beirut. Speaking in an interview with the newspaper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, Chadli Klibi, secretary general of the League of Arab States, charged the Reagan administration with permitting Israel to act in Lebanon with impunity.

The situation in that country is the main cause of the sharp crisis in the relations between the Arab world and the Western countries, in the first place with the USA, he said. Chadli Klibi strongly criticized the activity of the White House emissary Philip Habib, whom he described not as a mediator, but as a simple carrier of the Israeli demands, who never pressured Israel to persuade it to a compromise. Klibi spoke highly of the courageous struggle of the Palestinians, pointing out that this struggle has contributed to a growth of the prestige of the Palestine Liberation Organization and showed its political maturity and the flexibility of its leadership as opposed to the extremism of Israel, with "success going to the latter's head."

According to reports from Israel, discontent with the war in Lebanon is gaining in scope in the Israeli Army. A group of air force pilots and paratroopers, who are considered to be part of Israel's military elite, addressed a letter to Defence Minister Sharon demanding his immediate resignation.

## Phalangists Fighting With Israel

LD041530 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut July 4 TASS — The Israeli aggressors are tightening the ring around west Beirut. Fresh detachments are being brought in to replace those that were battered in fighting. Yesterday the occupation forces filled the streets of the city's eastern sector. In some places the tanks are at a distance of not more than a hundred metres from the advance positions of the detachments of the Palestine Resistance movement and the Lebanese national-patriotic forces. Israeli military patrols together with the Phalangists — detachments of the Qataib right-wing Christian party — have blocked the streets through which communication between the eastern and western districts was effected and have fully blocked the Moslem sector.

Yesterday evening the aggressors opened artillery and mortar fire at detachments of the Palestinian Resistance movement and the Lebanese national-patriotic forces and launched an offensive in the direction of the Burj al-Barajinah Palestinian refugee camp. All the Israeli attacks were repulsed. Fierce artillery duels were fought by Israeli and Syrian forces in mountain areas. Militia formations of the Phalangists are ever more openly being drawn into cooperation with the interventionists. They are playing the role of police in occupied zones and also take a direct part in fighting against Syrian troops.

The American envoy Habib is continuing talks in Beirut through Lebanese intermediaries. By the way of blackmail and crude pressure he is trying to achieve the aims set by Washington and Tel Aviv.

Groups of popular resistance and guerrilla detachments are being set up in the south and are seriously impeding the delivery of arms, ammunition, food and reinforcements to the Israeli advance units. As announced by the command of the joint forces of the Palestine Resistance movement and the national-patriotic forces, during the past 48 hours the patriots have conducted several successful operations against the occupationists. The biggest of them was near Beaufort Castle where the guerrillas ambushed an Israeli detachment. In the outskirts of Tyre a resistance group mined a road used by the Israelis to bring in reinforcements.

The big losses suffered by the Israeli Army in Lebanon, including in manpower, are having a sobering influence on the chauvinistic, nationalistic atmosphere that reigned in Israel during the first days of the aggression. The promised "blitzkrieg" did not materialise. Although Israeli troops do continue to occupy Lebanese territory, people in Israel are beginning to realise better the possible outcome of the present military venture for their country. A 100,000-strong anti-war demonstration demanded an end to the war in Lebanon and the resignation of Prime Minister Begin.

The participants in an extraordinary session of the All-Arab People's Congress, that ended in Tripoli, the capital of Libya, called for effective support to the defenders of Beirut. They demanded the adoption of concrete sanctions against the United States that supports the Israeli aggression, in particular the introduction of an embargo on oil supplies to the United States and the withdrawal of all Arab deposits from American banks.

## Blockade, Occupation

LD051248 Moscow TASS in English 1221 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut July 5 TASS — Israeli troops, encircling the western part of the Lebanese capital in a tight bockade, are continuing intensive artillery bombardments of the city's densely populated neighbourhoods.

They used shells intended for the mass annihilation of manpower as they were shelling the area of Hay as-Salum, the environs of the international airport and the Palestinian camp Burj al-Barajinah throughout the night and today's morning.

Last night's air raids on south Beirut involved Israeli helicopters which fire missiles against the positions of the united contingents of the Palestine Resistance movement and the Lebanese national-patriotic forces. Fighter-bombers are making continued flights over the city. The Israeli troops, beefed-up with refreshments, above all armour units, are being intensively regrouped and redeployed in advantageous advanced positions around west Beirut.

The Israeli command cut off water and electricity supplies to the besieged districts yesterday. The main points, through which communications between the city's Christian and Moslem parts were previously exercised, are now closed down and Israeli Army patrols mounted there. Extra troops are now being moved there, and only civilians are allowed to leave the cordoned-off zone. The interventionist corps is using the blockade for escalating psychological pressure and building up tension around the capital. A spokesman for the international committee of the Red Cross issued a statement here saying that the civilian population of the Lebanese capital was living through unbearable suffering as a result of the hostilities and the blockade. Beirut inhabitants killed by Israeli shellings and air raids are being buried in common graves at the city's cemeteries. The number of casualties is so great that it is often impossible to identify the dead.

U.S. emissary Philip Habib; acting through Lebanese go-betweens, is stepping up rude pressure on the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Using the presence of the Israeli interventionist force in Lebanon as a lever, he is trying by all means to force the Palestinians into making maximum concessions in the face of Tel Aviv's ultimatum demands. Nayif Hawatimah, secretary-general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, told a press conference in Beirut that the PLO had submitted its own plan for settling the crisis and saving west Beirut from further destruction. The plan provides for the Palestinian and Israeli troops to be separated, after which the Israeli troops are to be withdrawn and the Palestinian formations moved to the territories of the refugee camps. In the opinion of local political observers, the talks are in their final stage, though the Israeli Government declared that it does not accept the Palestinians' plan. Active diplomatic activity is under way to settle the Lebanese crisis. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, for example, arrived in Saudi Arabia and is now holding negotiations with King Fahd regarding the situation in Lebanon.

In the meantime, occupation troops are continuing to play the master on Lebanese soil. Road and other signs in modern Hebrew are being put up on highways, Israeli trading firms are opening their shops in populated localities and Israeli currency is being introduced into circulation in the occupied southern regions. Khaddad-led separatists and armed Phalangist detachments of the right-Christian Kataeb Party are helping the occupation troops, which, by all indications, are bent on settling in captured lands for long, to enforce "a new order." Kataeb declared the call-up of its reservists, including senior pupils who have undergone special military training at Phalangist camps.

Besides, the Israelis are making efforts to form the so-called "national guards" corps from among collaborationists, supplying "national guards" units with arms, cash and clothing. The occupation troops are continuing to use bulldozers to pull down Palestinians' homes, they are interning local inhabitants and carrying out house-to-house searches and wholesale round-ups.

The Palestinian news agency WAFA began the publication of rolls listing Israeli Army officers and soldiers killed in the fighting in Lebanon. Some of the lists, made public today, contain the names and ranks of 381 Israelis -- the invaders' manpower losses from June 6 to 30.

### Soviet Embassy Damaged

LD070832 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut, July 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bogatyrev reports:

On the night of July 7 Israeli artillery opened heavy fire at the territory of the Soviet Embassy and trade mission in west Beirut. Several direct hits of large-calibre shells did grave damage to the building of the trade mission and to the service buildings on the territory of the Soviet Embassy in Lebanon.

Responsibility for these criminal actions of the Israeli troops, which have invaded Lebanese territory, wholly rests with the Israeli Government trampling underfoot commonly recognized principles of international law.

## FARMERS, FACTORY WORKERS PROTEST ISRAELI 'CRIMES'

### Large Meetings Held

LD051226 Moscow TASS in English 1139 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 5 TASS -- At their mammoth meetings Soviet people resolutely protest against Israel's barbarous crimes on Lebanese soil.

The personnel of the Moscow hosiery factory expressed concern and wrath over the developments in Lebanon. The speakers demanded at the meeting immediate withdrawal of all troops of the occupationists from the Lebanese soil. They stressed that the Soviet state always associated itself with all countries and people waging rightful struggle against imperialist diktat, violence and terror.

The news on atrocities and violence being perpetrated by Israel against Arab neighbours are pain and concern in the hearts of the farmers of the Ukraine. Destroyed towns and villages, thousands of people killed, a million people who became shelterless -- all that is reminiscent of the style of the fascist on Ukrainian soil, said machine operator Valeriy Maydannik, participant in the Second World War, addressing a meeting of personnel of the Buznitskiy collective farm in the Kiev region. The aggressors leave behind smouldering ruins, fields spoiled by shells and bombs, on which corn will not grow soon. We stigmatize the killers and their supporters, he said.

The big personnel of the Vaksh nitric fertilizer factory in Takzhikistan firmly denounced Tel Aviv's criminal actions in Lebanon. A resolution adopted at the meeting stresses that the barbarous war in Lebanon is veritable genocide. We cannot remain indifferent to premeditated extermination of a whole people, the document runs.

At meetings of protest in Estonia Soviet peace fighters noted that the hardships suffered by thousands of children, women and old men are the cause of wrath against Israeli aggressors. Pellet bombs and chemical weapons kill thousands of civilians. It cannot be allowed that international law be flouted with impunity, said participants in a meeting of the Uzlovsk plastics plant (centre of the Russian Federation). They called for the most resolute protest to be expressed against extermination of the Palestinian patriots, planned by the aggressor.

### 'Get Out of Lebanon'

LD041400 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 4 TASS -- Israeli aggressors get out of Lebanon -- this is the unanimous demand of Soviet people who are stating this at big meetings of work collectives. The Israeli aggressors have set themselves the aim of physically exterminating the Arab people of Palestine and its lawful representative -- the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The world has not encountered such manhating attitudes since the times of the Second World War. This was stated by the participants in a meeting held at the Krasnaya Shveya factory in Moscow. They declared that Soviet people side with the just cause of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, all Arab peoples struggling against imperialist diktat.

Matar Ibarhim, a student from Lebanon, addressed a meeting of students, post-graduate students and teachers of the Ukrainian Agricultural Academy in Kiev. The Arab peoples have had more than one opportunity to see for themselves that the USSR is their sincere and unselfish friend, he said. The solidarity, assistance and support of the USSR, the other socialist countries and the entire progressive mankind instill confidence of ultimate victory.

The actions of the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon are reminiscent of the brutalities of the Americans who employed the "scorched earth" tactics in Indo-China, it was noted at meetings by workers of enterprises in Dushanbe, the capital of Tadzhikistan. And there is nothing chance in this similarity. The American patrons of Tel Aviv fully share the responsibility of the Israeli military for the criminal war in Lebanon.

A wrathful protest against Israel's crimes in Lebanon was expressed at a meeting of the industrial and office workers of a veneer and furniture plant in Tallinn, the capital of the Soviet Baltic Republic of Estonia. Israel's prepared seizure of the Lebanese capital, Beirut, must be thwarted. Israel's genocide reminds of the cruelty of the Hitlerite butchers, it was stated by the peace champions.

About five thousand women attended the meeting at the cotton mill in Kherson, one of the biggest in the country, to express their wrath and indignation at the policy of conquest pursued by Tel Aviv with Washington's support. The hangmen of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples must answer to the court of mankind for every life taken by them, for every drop of blood spilt by them, it was stated at the meeting.

## Israeli Actions Condemned

LD071012 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, July 7 TASS -- Numerous telegrams and dispatches are pouring to the Soviet-Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee on the meetings and rallies of the working people being held across the USSR in support of the struggle waged by the Palestinian and Lebanese people against Israel's barbaric aggression in Lebanon. It is with a feeling of tremendous indignation that Soviet people are protesting against the continuing heinous aggression of the Israeli invaders' open genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. They are demanding an immediate end to the intervention and declare for unconditional withdrawal of the occupiers from Lebanon. "I have gone through the whole war, seen the crimes of the Nazis, said Leonid Penkin, technical quality controller, addressing a rally of the workers of the Moscow carbureter works. The Zionist aggressors are also killing defenceless old people, women and children. Peaceful people are driven out of their homes and put into concentration camps, where they live in inhuman conditions." The speakers at the meeting expressed solidarity with the righteous cause of the Palestinian people and wrathfully condemned the Israeli impudent brigandage.

The great Soviet people's solidarity helps the Arabs in their just struggle against the imperialist intrigues of Tel Aviv and Washington, infuses confidence of the triumph of the just cause, a meeting in Kirovograd (Ukraine) was told by Syrian student Dahim Ganem. The people of good will highly appreciate the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy. They are particularly grateful to Leonid Brezhnev for the tremendous contribution to the cause of struggle for universal peace.

The workers of the Moldavian state farm-factory "Orgeyevskiy" demanded that the rights of the people of Palestine be restored. The Israeli military have had recourse to most brutal methods, by using phosphorous and cluster bombs, toxic agents against peaceful Palestinians and Lebanese, the Soviet peace champions pointed out. The Israeli murderers, like the Nazi war criminals, have used the "scorched land" tactics.

The workers of the "40 Years of the October Revolution" factory in Frunze (Kirgiziya) have strongly protested against the Israeli genocide policies in the Middle East. The participants in the meeting adopted a resolution wrathfully condemning the aggressor's criminal actions in Lebanon.

### REAGAN MESSAGE TO ARGENTINA 'ALL-OUT HYPOCRISY'

LD061736 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires July 6 TASS — There can be no doubt that the worsening of relations between Argentina and the United States took place not through the fault of Argentina. Moreover, with the United States still insisting on preservation of compulsory sanctions that were recently taken against Argentina, a possibility of normalization of the relations between the two countries looks very difficult. This is how Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone answered the message from the U.S. President Reagan in which the head of the American administration professed "sincere striving" of the United States for restoration of normal and friendly relations with Argentina.

Reagan's message was received here as a manifestation of all-out hypocrisy and cynicism. The U.S. President declares the desire to 'improve links' between the two countries just a few weeks after Britain committed an aggression against Argentina with Washington's full support.

The Argentine press wrote with indignation about the criminal role of the American administration in the conflict between Argentina and Britain. The United States became an accomplice in Britain's aggression by providing London with American combat equipment and intelligence data on the movement of Argentine troops and navy. It is exactly with the help of the data received through the American spy Sputnik that the cruiser "General Belgrano" was detected and sunk, with hundreds of people losing their lives.

The public of the country was indignant at the overtly pro-British stand of the United States at the United Nations and the Organization of American States, gross economic and other sanctions which were used by Washington against Argentina during the conflict in the South Atlantic.

In the opinion of local political observers, long time will be required to forget the betrayal and perfidy on the part of Washington, to speak of normalization of relations between Argentina and the United States.

### KISELEV ADDRESSES BRAZIL NATIONAL CONGRESS

PM060951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] Brasilia, 22 Jun — The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by T.Ya. Kiselev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, which is here on an official friendly visit, has paid a visit to Brazil's National Congress.

Receiving the Soviet parliamentary delegation, N. Marchezan, president of the National Congress' Chamber of Deputies, expressed the confidence that its visit to Brazil would serve the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and of mutual understanding between the peoples of Brazil and the USSR.

T.Ya. Kiselev described the life of the Soviet people, the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the struggle of the Soviet Union for peace and international security. After briefing them on the latest Soviet foreign policy initiatives, he stressed that averting a thermonuclear war is now the chief problem in the world. After noting that the stances of the USSR and Brazil are the same or similar on many important problems of the present day, T.Ya. Kiselev pointed out that this fact furthers the expansion of foreign policy cooperation and also the development of bilateral relations in the spheres of the economy, trade, culture and others.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation was received by J. Passarinho, president of the National Congress and president of the Federal Senate. He said that the exchange of parliamentary delegations between the USSR and Brazil is very useful and is a sign of the good relations between the two countries.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet the delegation conveyed to the Brazilian people wishes for success in resolving the tasks for the achievement of socioeconomic progress. The delegation members talked of the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy and some aspects of the Soviet state's domestic policy. N. Coelho, leader of the ruling Social Democratic Party in the upper house, (U. Lusen), leader of the Party of the Brazilian Democratic Movement, and other senators also took part in the conversation, which was held in a friendly atmosphere.

The head of the Soviet delegation conveyed to the leadership of the National Congress an invitation from the USSR Supreme Soviet to send a parliamentary delegation on an official visit to the Soviet Union. This invitation was accepted with gratitude.

A special session was held in the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Affairs Committee on the occasion of the visit by the Soviet parliamentarians.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to Brazil will be a contribution to the cause of peace and progress throughout the world, the committee's chairman, R. Dinis, stressed in his speech. Relations between states, despite differences in the sociopolitical sphere, must be built on the basis of mutual understanding and equality.

F. Marcillo, honorary chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, noted that the parliamentarians of the two countries are united by a desire for peace. We are sure that our countries must act together in the struggle for the achievement of this most important task of the present day.

The leader of the Soviet delegation said in his speech that in their practical activity Soviet parliamentarians are always guided by Lenin's order, formulated in one of the first documents of Soviet power — the decree on peace — to do everything to strengthen cooperation with all states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, noninterference, respect for the sovereign rights of other peoples and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation. This thrust of Soviet policy results from the very nature of our society and the socialist system.

The Soviet Union, T. Ya. Kiselev continued, has exerted and is exerting its efforts in the international arena with the aim of decisively improving the situation in the world, strengthening detente and reducing the level of military confrontation, and with the aim of achieving concrete agreements and accords, both bilateral and multilateral.

We dare say that our consistent and principled stance in favor of talks on limiting and reducing strategic weapons is well known to you. And while speaking today of the U.S. agreement to begin such talks as a positive fact, at the same time we cannot fail to regret that the process of limiting strategic arsenals has been broken off for such a long time — and not through our fault. For it has not been simply a pause in the talks -- during this period the American side has continued to accelerate the buildup of its military programs and preparations. This is why we propose negotiating first of all a freeze on existing levels of strategic armaments, so that the talks are not a kind of cover for continuing the arms race.

We cannot fail to recall also that accords already reached in the disarmament sphere are still being blocked — for example, the treaties on underground nuclear explosions and also the talks on a number of important disarmament issues: on banning chemical weapons and on reducing military activity in the Indian Ocean, and on certain others.

The USSR's stance at the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament is a clear confirmation of the unchanging policy of peace and peaceful cooperation among states.

This stance was reflected in the message from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the session's participants, the USSR memorandum "Averting the Growing Nuclear Threat and Curbing the Arms Race" and the speech by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, at this session. The chief aim of the new Soviet initiatives is to protect and consolidate universal peace, guarantee the peoples' security and avert a nuclear war.

It is a step of exceptional importance that the Soviet Union, through the lips of our head of state, has assumed the solemn pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It does this unilaterally. If the other nuclear powers follow our example, the probability of the outbreak of a nuclear war will to all intents and purposes be eliminated.

In conclusion, T.Ya. Kiselev expressed the hope that these Soviet initiatives, which meet the vital interests of all peoples, will find understanding and support on the part of Brazil.

N. Marchezan gave a banquet in honor of the delegation. In his speech he noted that the parliamentarians of the USSR and Brazil have opened paths of rapprochement between the two peoples. I am sure, he said, that the visit by the Soviet parliamentary delegation will strengthen the cooperation between the two countries. After noting that Brazil pursues in the international arena a policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and respect for the principles of self-determination, he said that his country is ready to develop relations with all states on the basis of these principles. There is no doubt, N. Marchezan stressed, that Brazil and the USSR can and must find new forms of cooperation, including in the defense of peace.

In reply T.Ya. Kiselev said that bilateral relations are developing fruitfully in the interests of the Soviet and Brazilian peoples. They are founded on the principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs, do not depend on temporary circumstances and are maintaining a stable character in the now more complex international situation, providing a good example of cooperation between states with different social systems.

The Soviet Union, the head of the Soviet delegation said, is satisfied that the Federative Republic of Brazil, whose role and authority in international affairs are constantly growing, is pursuing aims in its foreign policy which are consonant with ours.

The Soviet delegation called on R. Saraiva Guerreiro, the Brazilian foreign minister. During a conversation they discussed the current situation in the world and also the state of and prospects for Soviet-Brazilian relations. The conversation was held in a constructive and businesslike atmosphere.

The visitors saw the sights of the Brazilian capital.

## MEXICO SYMPOSIUM COVERS ROLE OF MASS MEDIA

PM060859 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report from "The World Today" feature compiled by Yu. Romanov: "Mexico: Symposium's Work"]

[Text] An international symposium on "The Mass Media" has ended in Mexico. It was organized by the newspaper EL DIA (one of the leading and most influential newspapers in Mexico), TASS reports.

The symposium examined a wide range of questions touching on the process of the development of the mass media, the search for ways of resolving the problems existing in this field and the elaboration of future directions for modern journalism. Representatives from the USSR, Cuba and Nicaragua stressed that the mass media must actively influence public opinion and expose the inciters of war and champions of the arms race who are trying to mislead world public opinion.

## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED FOR 6 JULY

LD070112 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 6 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Farmers of Chimkentskaya Oblast, Kazakhstan, are conducting the grain harvest in an organized fashion. There are 500,000 hectares sown to cereals on sovkhozes and kolkhozes there. To date, wheat and barley have been harvested from 300,000 hectares. The cereal harvest is progressing in difficult conditions in the south of Kazakhstan this year; drought has hit large areas. On many plantations the grain crop is stunted and sparse, and very special skill is needed to gather it. (0000 GMT)

In Omskaya Oblast, 250,000 tons of coarse and rich fodder have been gathered to date. (0204 GMT)

Mass cutting and threshing of winter wheat has begun in the Kuban. The harvest of this crop is being done in stages. Machine operators are to harvest 1.5 million hectares; the farmers have pledged to sell 4.2 million tons of grain crops to the state. (0400 GMT)

Winter wheat harvesting is underway in the eastern areas of Stavropolye and the steppe lands of the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR. Harvesting is gathering momentum in the southern Ukraine. Much work is being done throughout the country to preserve the harvest which is being gathered. A major procurement and processing complex has been opened in Minskaya Oblast, in which cooperative workers will buy in potatoes, vegetables, fruit and livestock. Modern storehouses, equipment, and processing shops have been built, and the production of packaging has been set up. Similar complexes are to be built throughout Belorussia by the end of the 5-year plan. (1100 GMT)

Cutting of winter barley has begun in Khersonskay Oblast. About 2,000 crews are working 15-16 hours a day to harvest in stages. Southern rayons of Odesskaya Oblast are starting to cut and thresh winter wheat. Among the locally bred strains which offer good prospects for intensive cultivation in the steppe zone are Gorizont, Yuzhnaya Zarya and Parus. (1330 GMT)

## AVIATION GROUP PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE

### Meeting Held in Ashkhabad

GF301204 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The workers of the republic's civil aviation have decided to work more. This was noted during a meeting held in Ashkhabad today. It was attended by the leaders of the Ministry of Water and Land Reclamation, aviation enterprises, production progressive workers and representatives of party, trade unions and Komsomol organizations. Volkov, director of the Turkmen Civil Aviation Administration, presented a report on organization of work for verifying the resolutions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum on the USSR Food Program through 1990 and the tasks specified by the report presented by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Addressing the meeting, (Zimshok), member of the USSR Civil Aviation Ministry and director of the scientific and technical department, and others stressed the necessity of using internal reserves to improve services to agriculture, strengthen the material and technical base of agricultural aviation and promote the effectiveness and quality of chemical [word indistinct]. Attention was drawn to the necessity of speeding up [word indistinct] of food products, vegetables, fruits and other products of [words indistinct] measures for developing [word indistinct] economy and putting into practice progressive innovations were taken. [passage indistinct]

The aviators of Turkmenistan have pledged that over 5 million hectares of cultivated land will be sprayed by air during the current 11th 5-Year Plan period, which is much more than during the past 5-year plan period. Comrade Charryyev, secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the meeting.

### Problems Outlined

PM011559 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 9 June publishes on page 1, under the headline "Grain Growers' Winged Helpers," a 1,000-word report from Rostov-na-Donu by V. Zamyatin, chief of the North Caucasus Civil Aviation Administration, outlining the problems hampering the effectiveness of agricultural crop-spraying air services. Zamyatin complains that "only a handful of the 344 farms in Rostovskaya Oblast using aviation equipment have airfields with hard-surfaced airstrips. It was planned to construct -- back in the last 5-year plan -- a considerable number of such airfields." Other problems Zamyatin identifies are the lack of equipment to load chemicals onto aircraft, shortages of spare parts, especially for helicopters, and late fuel deliveries.

## DIFFICULTIES SEEN IN RSFSR FODDER PROCUREMENT

PM021409 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Jun 82 p 2

[I. Nivin report: "The June Green Harvest"]

[Text] Day by day the longest period of agricultural harvest work -- fodder procurement -- gathers pace. Tractor trailers and trucks carrying fragrant June grass are hurrying from settlement to settlement. Many farms are calculating on gathering it in two or three cuttings, as in Leniningradskaya Oblast, for example. Nearly 150 mechanized detachments and dozens of financially autonomous links have joined in the "green harvest" there. They are equipped with highly productive machinery which makes it possible to make efficient use of each working hour in the meadows.

According to RSFSR Central Statistical Administration statistics, 2.9 million hectares or 8.5 percent of the planned amount of grass had been cut in the republic by 14 June, a little more than last year. However, this should not make arable farmers complacent. The fact is that a large discrepancy is being tolerated between the cutting and gathering of grass. Nearly as much hay -- 1 million tons -- cured hay -- 1.9 million tons -- and grass meal -- 343,000 tons -- have been procured as at this date last year. On some farms green matter lies for a long time in windows, becomes either too dry or too damp and loses its quality and nutritional value.

Some 36 million tons of hay has to be laid in during the current harvest work period to meet the demands of the RSFSR's livestock units and farms. The initiative of Moskovskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts' arable farmers, who decided to place the main emphasis on hay procurement, deserves attention.

These oblasts, implementing the CPSU Central Committee May plenum decisions, have set up contracting fodder procurement teams and links with remuneration according to the end result. This is good experience! However, so far it has not become common property, hence the pace is not high everywhere. Areas of the Central Chernozem Zone have every opportunity for organizing precise hay procurement work. However, Belgorodskaya, Tambovskaya and Lipetskaya Oblasts have so far laid in less than 1 percent of the plan.

Special concern is being caused by those kolkhozes and sovkhozes which were considerably late beginning the "green harvest." There are great contrasts in the Northern Caucasus. Krasnodar's reapers have gathered in half the area of grass while in Dagestan this work is not even 1/4 complete. The Severo-Osetinskaya and Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR's are also slow. And a number of regions around the Volga, Ulyanovskaya and Penzenskaya Oblasts, for example, are only just joining in the harvest work.

The situation is being worsened in a number of places by the low level of readiness of fodder procurement equipment. One-third of the tractor mowers have still not returned from repair in Permskaya, Omskaya and Tyumenskaya Oblasts, and 1/2 of the units are laid up in Chitinskaya Oblast and the Buryatskaya ASSR. The task of the agricultural organs and Goskomselkhoztekhnika enterprises of these and other regions is to get all the requisite equipment to the meadows and use it with the utmost efficiency. At present even vitamin grass meal preparation units are standing idle. This is why the Mordovskaya and Chuvashskaya ASSR's and Ivanovskaya Oblast are 3 percent below the plan for the production of valuable fodder.

Time is crucial in the RSFSR's meadows now. Everything must be done to considerably raise the pace of work and reduce the discrepancy between cutting and harvesting fodder.

## IZVESTIYA ON COMBATING AGRICULTURAL LOSSES

PM011505 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in the 12 June Morning Edition publishes on page 1, under the headline "Preserve What Is Grown and Get It to the Consumer," a 1,200-word editorial linked to the USSR Food Program and emphasizing the need to minimize losses of agricultural output, which amount to "20 percent of the yield." The editorial urges that procurement enterprises be "brought as close as possible to the sites of production" to counter spoilage during transportation and stresses the need "in the present 5-year plan to construct storage facilities and processing capacities in volumes that will ensure improved safekeeping of the harvest." In particular, "as early as this year standard designs must be developed for specialized fully prefabricated vegetable, potato and fruit storage facillilities constructed out of lightweight metal parts and equipped with refrigerators, quick-freezing shops for fruits, desserts and vegetables and capacities for storing output in a controlled gaseous environment."

## SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

### COSMOS-1385 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 6 JULY

LD061556 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow 6 July TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1385, for continuing the exploration of the natural resources of the earth in the interests of the national economy of the USSR and for the benefit of international cooperation.

The initial period of revolution of the satellite is 88.7 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth surface is 264 kilometers, the minimum distance from the earth surface -- 197 kilometers, the inclination of the orbit -- 82.3 degrees.

The equipment installed aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

The data received from the satellite is transmitted to the Priroda state scientific research and production center for processing and use.

### SCIENTISTS ENDORSE FOOD PROGRAM, PLEDGE AID

PM061347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 82 p 3

[TASS report: "An Important Task for Scientists"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, held on 24 June in Moscow, examined tasks facing Soviet science in the implementation of the USSR Food Program adopted by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum.

Opening the session, USSR Academy of Sciences president Academician A.P. Aleksandrov described the growing role of science in improving the efficiency of agricultural production and of all sectors of the agroindustrial complex and the scientists' tasks in further developing basic research in the interests of agriculture.

USSR Academy of Sciences Vice President Yu.A. Ovchinnikov delivered a report at the session.

The USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium fully approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the provisions of the plenum report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The session discussed the major areas of the work of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the union republics' academies of sciences in further developing scientific research related to the implementation of the USSR Food Program. A resolution was adopted on holding a joint session of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences in September 1982.

Z.N. Nuriyev and G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Ccouncil of Minsters; N.Ye. Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department, leaders of ministries and departments and prominent Soviet scientists participated in the work of the enlarged session of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium.